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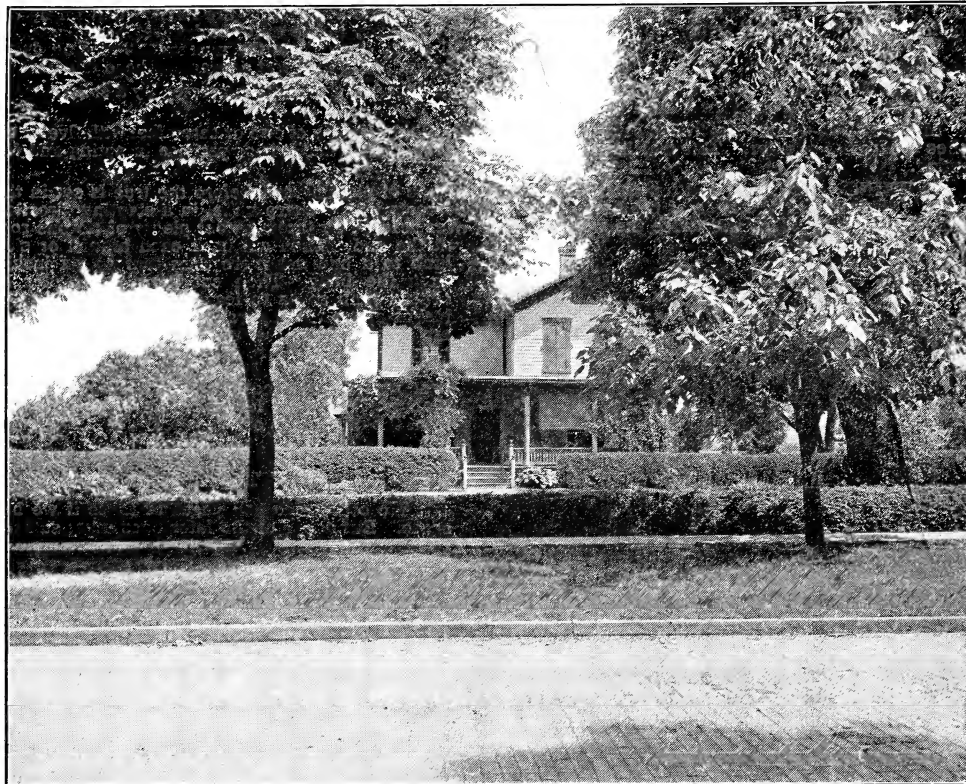


RETURN TO POMOLOGY

SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

INDEXED
MAY 9-1916

Descriptive Catalogue of **HIGH GRADE NURSERY STOCK**



Old Homestead at The Fremont Nursery

**OUR MOTTO: Quality and Reliability—
then Price—Results—Satisfied Customers**

**Landscape Department in Charge of an Expert
Landscape Engineer**

THE FREMONT NURSERY

H. S. DAY, Proprietor

Established in 1858

Branch at Geneva, N. Y.

FREMONT, OHIO.

TRANSPLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

PREPARING THE SOIL.—Fruit trees flourish best in a naturally dry soil; too much moisture retards growth. Plow at least twice, following the common plow the second time with the subsoil plow. Fresh lands will not need manure or fertilizers but lands exhausted through constant cropping should be fertilized either by turning under clover or well decomposed manure or compost. Land that is in good condition for wheat, corn or potatoes will be well adapted to fruit trees.

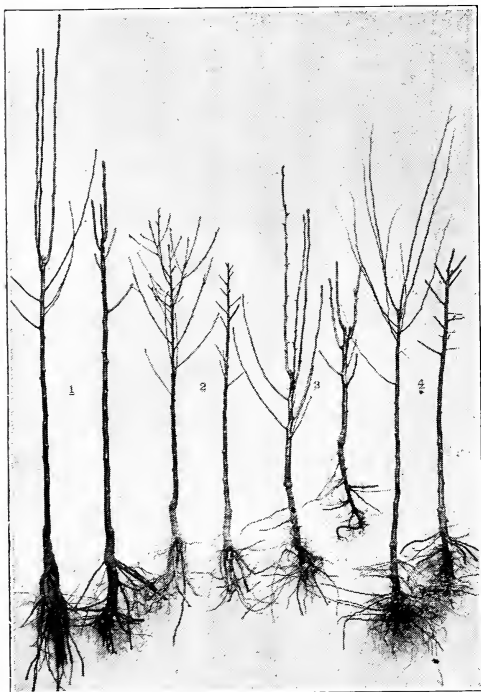
PLANTING.—Dig the hole larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface soil and subsoil separate. Have the trees held in an upright position while the earth is shoveled in, the best soil being sifted in among the roots. Make sure that all the roots come in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, pour in water to wash the soil around the roots; then fill up the remainder and tread down gently with the foot. It is only necessary to use water in dry weather.

Don't plant too deep; the trees should stand about the way they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should be planted so that all the stock is below the ground, only the graft appearing above the surface.

STAKING.—Extra tall trees or those much exposed to the wind should be supported by a stake. Take care that no chafing of the tender bark occurs.

MULCHING.—After the tree is set, cover the ground within a radius of two or three feet with five or six inches of manure or litter. This mulching is necessary in dry ground and is good practice in spring and fall planting.

PRUNING.—Both root and top should be pruned at time of planting and before the tree is set in the ground. First cut off the ends of the broken and bruised roots with a sharp knife, in a slanting direction on the under side. This will cause the wound to heal over readily, by throwing out plenty of fibrous root at the end. Then cut back each branch or side limb to a bud not more than four to six inches from the body. Then cut back the leader or central limb so as to leave it about four or five inches above the highest side limb. When there are no side limbs the tree should be headed back to a height proper to form a top. None of the lower limbs should be cut off entirely, as it is best to form the heads as low as possible, so that the limbs and leaves will protect the trunk from the direct rays of the sun.



Pairs of Trees Showing Them as Received from the Nursery and after being Pruned for Planting.
1 Kieffer Pear, 2 Peach, 3 Dwarf
Duchess, 4 Quince

A FEW TESTIMONIALS

We could give you pages of these if we had space. But a few of the later ones must suffice.

Newark, O., Apr. 29, 1915.

Dear Mr. Day:

I feel that I must write and tell you how pleased I am with the Schwedler Maples. They were received and planted but a few weeks ago, but already are sending out vigorous new growths of beautiful dark red foliage.

Some of the new shoots are six inches long at this date and hundreds of smaller growths are bursting out from the heads of these fine young trees. They will surely make a great growth this first season. I want to thank you again for such excellent trees,—they are a fine tribute to your care in growing, digging, and packing.

Very truly yours,
F. H. Ballou.

Franklin Co., Ohio.

I am in receipt of trees and stock and without exception all were in fine condition, etc.
R. W. Marvell.

Delaware County, Ind.

Your trees were fine, your business honest and gentlemanly. I remain,
S. B. Murphy.

Medina Co., O.

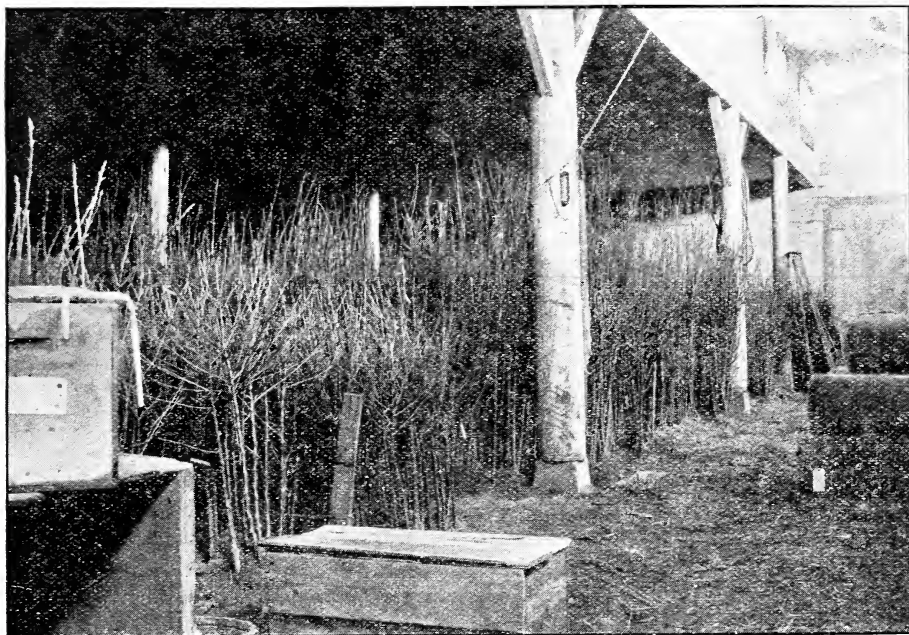
My orchard of 80 trees all of which were purchased of you three years ago looks fine and bids fair to come into bearing next year.

Yours truly,
A. M. Wiles.

Charlevoix Co., Mich., Oct. 29, 1915.

Thanks for the excellent stock and extra size quince trees in fine shape.

Yours,
E. H. Newman.



HOW WE KEEP YOUR TREES OVER WINTER. ONE CORNER OF
OUR LARGE CELLAR.

INTRODUCTION

THE Fremont Nursery was established in its present location in 1858. Starting from small beginnings we have enjoyed a prosperous and steady growth from year to year. This growth has not been due to bombastic advertisements and impossible promises.

It has been due to our manner of doing business and the quality and reliability of our stock. Hundreds of satisfied customers have done our advertising for us, and this has been especially true in several of the large fruit growing sections. We have many large fruit growers among our customers who have been dealing with us almost yearly for fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years.

We make it a rule to look out for our customers' interest as well as our own. We never recommend a variety of fruit simply to obtain an exorbitant price for it, or to dispose of a surplus of trees of that variety. We gladly advise our customers honestly to the best of our ability regardless of the condition of our stock.

We go slow on new and untried varieties, yet we are constantly testing and investigating them, keeping those which show merit and throwing out those which are found wanting.

We obtain new starts from buds and scions from bearing trees, always selecting those which produce the finest fruit, every few years, and thus avoid any possible chance of a mixture of varieties. This practice is responsible for the remarkable reliability of our stock for the nearly sixty years of our existence.

We have our own peach orchard of about 1,300 trees in which we have about 50 varieties from which to renew our start in buds whenever we desire.

All buds and scions are cut by the proprietor himself, one who has grown up in the nursery business and who is constantly laboring among his trees and shrubs and who knows perfectly all the characteristics of the different varieties in the nursery row.

We have a great variation of soil ranging from a rich sandy loam to a heavy black loam which enables us to grow a great variety of stock. We do not claim to have the largest nursery in the country. And we do not desire to have, but we do claim to have one of the best, and as large a one as it is practicable to have and at the same time give our personal supervision thereto. In the nursery business more than in any other line it is possible to have so much to do that it can't be done well. A little neglect at the right time may injure an entire block of trees or ruin an entire shipment.

We know that thousands of mistakes are made and thousands of trees spoiled every year by the trusting of important branches of the business to careless and incompetent help. Inci-

Wealthy—Medium roundish; skin smooth, oily, whitish yellow, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good, one of the best and finest apples grown; tree VIGOROUS, extremely hardy, one of the Ironclads, a very early and abundant bearer. Deserves the widest cultivation. September to January here, but keeps much longer in the north, sometimes till the following spring.

Also, Fall Pippin, Munson and Pumpkin Sweet.

WINTER APPLES

Banana (Winter Banana)—New, excellent. The name is most appropriate, as it has a delightful banana perfume. Fruit keeps well till spring; the color is a striking red blush on a deep yellow ground. It is of large size and very showy in appearance, roundish, inclining to conical, stalks three-fourths of an inch long, cavity moderate, apex shallow. Originated in Indiana.

Baldwin—Large, roundish; skin deep bright red, flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid; good flavor; tree very VIGOROUS, upright and productive; one of the most popular and profitable winter varieties. December to March.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped, and of fair quality; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. Tree very hardy, a VIGOROUS grower, constant and abundant bearer; highly esteemed as one of the most profitable market sorts. December to March.

Corson (Red Belleflower)—A local variety with little resemblance to the Belleflower after which it was named; large, striped and streaked red apple of the finest quality; keeping well. Tree a strong upright grower and hardy. One of the very best.

Delicious—Claimed by the introducers to be "the best apple in the world." They claim for it, good size, beautiful dark red color, and incomparable in flavor. Nearly sweet with a very slight touch of acid, and very aromatic. A long keeper. A strong hardy tree and a sure bearer.

Dominie—A large, flattened, greenish yellow apple, with stripes of bright red; flesh white, tender and juicy; good grower and very productive. Fine; also called Winter Rambo. November to April.

Fallawater (Tulpehocken, Pound, etc.)—Very large, round; yellowish green with dull red cheeks; juicy, crisp, pleasant, peculiar sub-acid flavor; tree a VIGOROUS grower, very productive even while young. November to March.

Gano—Originated in Missouri. Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper; tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer called an improved Ben Davis, and by many leading horticulturists said to be identical with Black Ben Davis.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large; cylindrical; golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly; very good to best. Tree hardy, VIGOROUS, productive, bears early. January to April.

Greenville—Seedling of the Maiden Blush, which it resembles in quality, size and productiveness; a healthy free-growing tree, productive, annual bearer, large, yellow with red cheek; crisp, tender, juicy. Season December to April. Has been kept in ordinary cellar until June.

Hubbardston—Large, round; beautiful yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh tender, juicy and fine, with agreeable rich flavor hard to distinguish between sweetness and acidity; tree VIGOROUS; bears large crops. November to January.

Jonathan—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; a MODERATE grower; shoots light-colored, slender and spreading; very productive. One of the best varieties for either table or market. November to March.

King David—The introducers of this variety claim it to be a cross between Arkansas Black and Jonathan. A beautiful apple resembling Jonathan but claimed to surpass that variety in flavor. A long keeper. Tree bears very young often at two years from planting.

King (Tompkins County)—Largest size; oblate, yellowish ground striped and covered with bright red; fragrant, spicy smelling; flesh very crisp, tender, rich, fine flavor.

McIntosh—Origin, Ontario. Season, December and January. A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Tree vigorous with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; smooth polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson, a beautiful fruit; flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, sprightly aromatic, sub-acid; good quality.

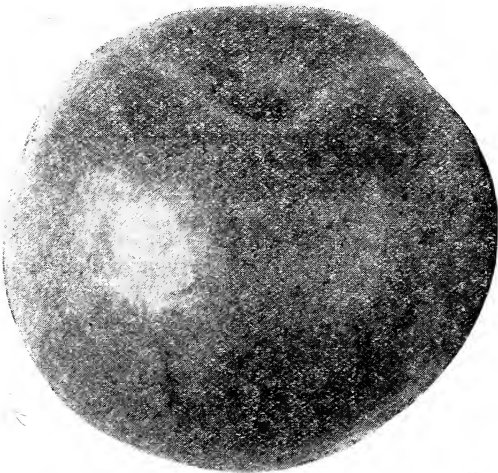
Mann—Originated in Niagara County, N. Y. Medium to large, roundish, oblate; deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree hardy, an upright, vigorous grower. Fruit keeps firm till late in the Spring, and matures after Greening is gone. Very valuable as a cooking and eating apple for Spring use. January to May.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and having a pale bloom; flesh white, tender, juicy, spicy, high flavored and delicious, sub-acid; retaining freshness of appearance and flavor until June. The tree is a remarkably vigorous, erect grower, and a great bearer. Requires thinning of the head to admit light and air freely to the fruit. Both leaf and blossom buds open a week later than other varieties. January to June.

Northwestern (Greening)—New, originated in Waupaca County, Wis. Fruit medium to large, averaging from seven to eight ounces each and very uniform in size. Color greenish yellow, flesh juicy, firm and fine grained, very fine quality and flavor. Tree is VERY HARDY and a thrifty grower; an early and continuous bearer; one of the longest keepers known. January to June.

Opalescent—New. All who have examined the Opalescent regard it as the handsomest apple grown. It is not only highly colored but susceptible of a very high polish, reflecting objects near it like a mirror. This feature makes it a highly prized sort for fruit stands. The flesh is yellowish, tender, juicy and good, size large to very large and color light shading to very dark crimson. Season December to March. Tree a little tender.

Rambo—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; very tender, juicy, sprightly and fine flavored; tree VIGOROUS and good bearer. Fall apple in the south. October to January in the north. Have kept this apple till March many times in an ordinary cellar.



STARK APPLE.

Reagan's Red or Black Ben Davis—An improved Ben Davis. Said to be a much more handsome apple, being a solid dark red color, and of better quality, succeeding everywhere and keeping as long as Ben Davis.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, roundish; green or greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, rather acid, but high flavored and one of the best for cooking and dessert; tree vigorous, spreading, very crooked grower in the nursery; a great and constant bearer nearly everywhere. Toward the south ripens in the fall, but in the north a late keeper. December to April.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow and bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree MODERATE grower, good bearer. December to March.

Salome—Fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which it retains even into summer; claimed to have been kept

in excellent condition until October. Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; holds its fruit firmly, even against strong wind-storms; an early and annual bearer, although a heavier crop on alternate years. February to June.

Stark—Large, roundish; greenish yellow, shaded, sprinkled and striped with light and dark red nearly over the whole surface, and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid; tree VIGOROUS, an early and abundant bearer, hardy; the fruit a long keeper and valuable market fruit. January to May.

Stayman Winesap—Kansas origin. Oblate, conical, medium large; green, yellow and red striped; flesh yellow, fine, tender, juicy, rich, mild acid; very good to best; valuable for dessert and market. Season very late.

Sutton—Medium to large, roundish; handsome waxen yellow, shaded mottled, and obscurely striped with fine crimson; flesh whitish, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; quality fine; late keeper; tree a VIGOROUS, handsome grower and productive. One of the most valuable market varieties. November to February.

Talman (Talman's Sweet)—Medium size; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and sweet; excellent for cooking; tree vigorous, very hardy and productive. November to April.

Wagener—Medium to large; light yellow covered with deep red in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; tree VIGOROUS, upright, handsome, very productive; December to May.

York Imperial—Medium; white shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; tree VIGOROUS, a good bearer. A POPULAR PENNSYLVANIA variety. November to February.

Also, Arkansas Black, Bailey Sweet, Belleflower, Golden Russet, Ingram, Chenango, Pe-waukee, Roxbury Russet, Seek-no-Further, Esopus (Spitzenburg), Winesap, Wolf River, Yellow Newton.

Grant (Gen. Grant)—Fruit large, round, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid; excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs introduced. Tree a vigorous and upright grower. October.

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Vigorous. October to January.

Transcendent—Skin yellow, striped with red; flesh crisp and juicy. An early and heavy bearer. One of the best known varieties. Vigorous. September and October.

Whitney—Large, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant; ripe latter part of August. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous, handsome grower, with a dark green, glossy foliage. Vigorous. August.

PEARS

The pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock it makes what is called a STANDARD tree; but on quince stock it makes DWARF. Standards are best adapted to large, permanent orchards; but dwarfs will come into bearing very much sooner and may be planted much closer together. DWARF MUST ALWAYS BE PLANTED SUFFICIENTLY DEEP TO COVER THE QUINCE STOCK TWO OR THREE INCHES.

SUMMER

Bartlett—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. Vigorous. August and September.

Clapp Favorite—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich. Should be gathered early. Vigorous. August.

Early Wilder—Medium, or rather small, regular in form; greenish yellow with a brownish red cheek; handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant, very good; tree a vigorous grower and great bearer. First of August.

AUTUMN

Anjou—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the quince; should be in every orchard. Vigorous. October to December.

Angouleme (Duchess)—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy with a rich and very excellent flavor. Vigorous. October and November.

Clairgeau—Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. Moderate. October to December.



KIEFFER PEARS.

highly perfumed flavor; productive. Vigorous. October.

Worden—A seedling of Seckel. Fruit medium size, borne in clusters, juicy, buttery, fine-grained, with a flavor and aroma fully equal to that of its parent, which it surpasses in size, beauty, and keeping qualities. Ripens in October, but will keep in good condition till December.

DWARF PEARS

As certain varieties of Pears are not successful when grown as Dwarfs, we herewith give a special list of such as are most suitable, and of which the DUCHESS D' ANGOULEME IS DECIDEDLY THE BEST OF ALL.

Anjou,
Clapp Favorite,
ANGOULEME (Duchess),

Kieffer
LOUISE,

Lawrence,
Seckel.

PLUMS

Abundance—One of the best Japan plums. The tree is a very rapid grower, healthy in limb and foliage, comes into bearing remarkably young, and yields abundantly. The fruit is full medium size, color a rich, bright cherry red, with a distinct bloom, and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, very juicy and tender, and of excellent quality. Vigorous. Last of July.

Arctic (Moore's)—Fruit grows in large clusters; large, dark purple; flavor very fine both for preserving and dessert. Long keeper. Vigorous. September.

Bradshaw—Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; very productive. One of the most profitable for market. Comes at a good season, of fine appearance and brings a good price. Vigorous. Middle of August.

Flemish—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; hardy everywhere. Vigorous. September and October.

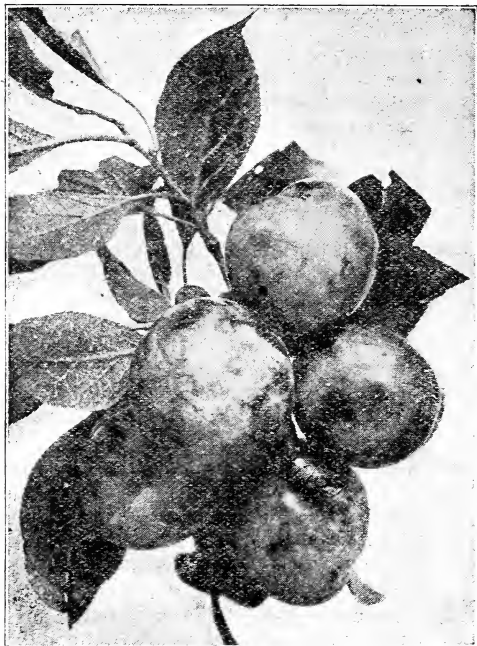
Kieffer—Very large, bell shaped; light yellow, when fully ripe, sometimes with a slight blush; flesh white, crisp, juicy, of slightly quince flavor; of fair quality; exceedingly valuable for cooking or canning, which brings out its best spicy flavor; never rots at the core. The tree is an extraordinary vigorous grower, and must be severely pruned. It is a wonderfully abundant and regular bearer, and the fruit must be thinned for the best results. Extremely vigorous. October to December.

Lawrence—Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. Free grower. November to January.

Seckel—Small; skin rich yellowish brown with a deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Moderate. September and October.

Sheldon—Large size; yellow or greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, a very brisk, vinous,

Burbank—A valuable Japanese plum, of deeper color and ripening later in the season than the Abundance. The fruit is large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large and broad leaves; usually begins to bear second year after transplanting. August.



BURBANK PLUM

Reine Claude—Large, nearly round; pale yellow, marked with red; juicy, melting and excellent; good bearer. Not liable to rot. One of the most profitable for market. Vigorous. First of September.

Shipper's Pride—Fruit large; color dark purple, handsome and showy; flesh firm, of excellent quality; very productive and a valuable market variety. Free. September.

Shropshire—A plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the Curculio as the Common Damson and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. Very productive, and of a valuable market variety. Not liable to rot. Free. September.

Wickson—The tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright, yet as gracefully branching as could be desired, and is productive almost to a fault. The fruit is evenly distributed all over the tree, and from the time it is half grown until a few days before ripening is of a pearly white color, but all at once soft pink shadings creep over it, and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine with a heavy white bloom; the stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious, and will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree. Ripens about September 1st.

Yellow Egg—Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive. Vigorous. Last of August.

Grand Duke (New)—A valuable addition to late plums; as large as the Bradshaw, of same color, and ripening latter part of September. Entirely free from rot. One of the best plums for market.

German (Prune)—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. Vigorous. September.

Geuii—Fruit very large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early; tree a hardy and rapid grower. One of the most profitable for market. Vigorous. First to middle of September.

Imperial Gage—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Vigorous. Middle of August.

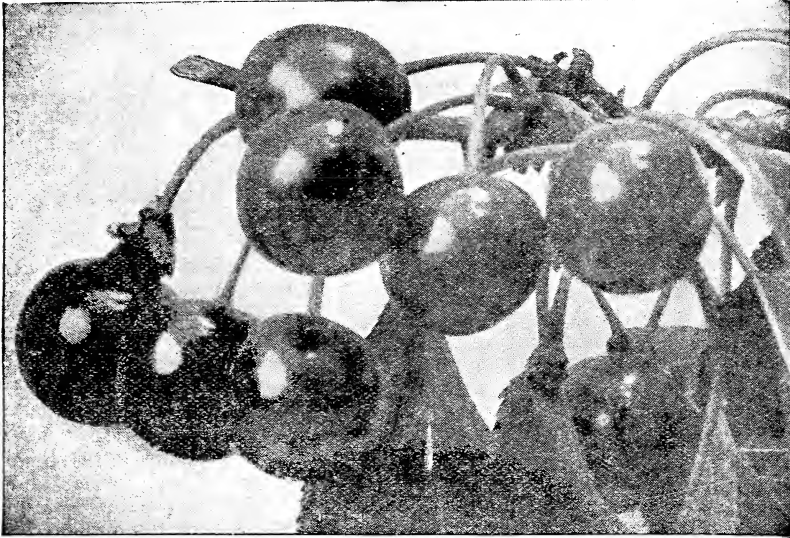
Lombard—Medium, roundish oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Nearly always produces a crop. Not liable to rot. Vigorous. Middle of August.

Red June—An early ripening Japanese plum; medium to large, roundish, conical, purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow, quality good.

CHERRIES

Mazzard root for Sweet Cherry. We are one of the few who can supply them.

Do you remember years ago that the old time sweet cherry trees did so much better than they do now? Have you heard fruit growers wonder at it? Do you know the reason? It is because years ago the sweet cherry, in fact all cherry, were budded on Mazzard roots. Then



MONTMORENCY

the Mahaleb root came into vogue and its use became general because it was so much easier to bud successfully than the Mazzard. And it proved to be a better stock for the sour varieties, but not so for the sweets. Yet it was adopted almost universally as a stock for the cherry, both sweet and sour and that practise is in use today in almost all the nurseries of the country. A sweet cherry

tree can be produced much cheaper on a Mahaleb root than on a Mazzard but it is not worth one-fourth as much. We have made a practise to grow a limited number of sweet cherry on Mazzard roots each year for the benefit of our customers who wanted them. If you wish them you must specify Mazzard roots and send in your order early, and observe that we cannot furnish them at the same price as we ask for ordinary sweet cherries which are on Mahaleb roots.

I think every sweet cherry tree is alive and doing fine.

Cuyahoga Co., O., July 23, 1915.

Yours truly, C. A. Bingham.

The above party planted 2,000 of our sweet cherry, mostly on Mazzard root. That shows the difference.

The Cherry thrives best on a dry, sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do well in almost any situation except a wet one.

We divide them into two classes: (1) Hearts and Bigarreaus; (2) Dukes and Morellos. The former are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads; their fruit is large, heart shaped, meaty and sweet. The Dukes and Morellos do not attain so large size, but are more hardy and less liable to injury from bursting the bark; their fruit is acid or sub-acid.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

Bing—Originated in Oregon. Fruit very large, dark brown turning to black when ripe and of the finest quality. One of the largest and most delicious sweet cherries grown. Tree a strong, stocky, thrifty grower with heavy foliage. Should be followed by Lambert which ripens later.

Lambert—Another of the best sweet sorts, originating in Oregon. Dark purplish red turning to jet black when ripe. Extra large, flesh firm and rich. Tree a strong grower, hardy and very productive. A splendid sort to follow Bing.

Napoleon—Very large, pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; very productive; one of the best. Vigorous. First of July.

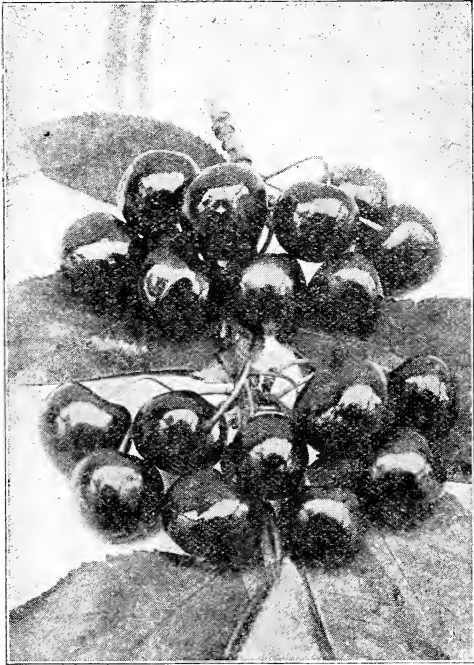
Schmidt—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters and of the largest size; a deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. Tree hardy. Vigorous. July. We consider this the best all around Black Sweet Cherry.

Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; productive. Free. Last of June.

Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. Free. First to middle of July.

Windsor—Fruit large; liver colored, resembling the Elkhorn, ripening a few days after that variety; flesh remarkably firm, of fine quality. Tree hardy and prolific. Vigorous. Middle of July.

Wood (Gov. Wood)—One of the best cherries; very large; light yellow marbled with red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer. Hangs well on the tree. Vigorous. Last of June.



BLACK TARTARIAN

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

Duchess—Another variety brought from Germany. Better in every way than Early Richmond. A very few days earlier, and a more solid cherry. Tree hardy, an exceptionally strong grower and very productive. One cherry grower here with two rows of Early Richmond and one row of Duchess got more fruit from one row of the latter than from the two rows of the former and says that he wishes he had planted nothing but Duchess. We would recommend this as more valuable for planting than Dyehouse or Early Richmond.

Dyehouse—A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond. June.

Early Richmond—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. Free. June.

Large Montmorency—A large red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. Very profitable. Early Richmond hangs in clusters and is more liable to rot. Free. Last of June.

Morello (English Morello)—Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Moderate. August.

Phillippe (Louis Phillippe)—Very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; rich dark color, almost purplish black-red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild, acid; good to best. Free. Middle of July.

May Duke—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; productive. Free. Middle of June.

PEACHES

The peach requires a well drained moderately rich soil. Warm sandy loam is considered the most ideal, but hundreds of the best orchards in the Ohio peach belt are on heavy clay, and others on heavy black loam.

If you want the best all around peaches, for home use or market, and varieties that will produce fruit and lots of it, and trees that will stand the most severe winters, and bear when others fail, we have them in the following four varieties of Special Mention on the next page.

Ottawa Co. O, October 12, 1915.

My Briners, Day's Nonpareil, Winstone and Heidelberg peaches have not failed to bear a full crop for me in the eight years that I have had them in bearing. They are fine fruit and the surest to bear that I have.

H. D. Mills.

VARIETIES OF SPECIAL MENTION

These were introduced by us 20 or more years ago, being of local origin here in Northern Ohio. They have stood the test of time both in commercial orchards as well as in small home orchards, and have given the greatest of results whenever we have sold them. They have far surpassed our expectations and our claims for them.

We recommend the Briner, named from the man from whose orchard we first got the buds, for large size, uniformity, freedom from disease, nature of foliage, and above all quality. As large as Elberta and 100 per cent better. As hardy as Elberta and all leading varieties.

We recommend the other three for **extreme hardiness** both of tree and in bud. For fine quality and for being **extra heavy** and sure bearers. Fully as hardy, even if not more so, as Crosby or Golddrop, just as heavy bearers and as good flavor, and much larger.

This past summer we saw several orchards of several hundred trees each in the Ohio peach belt, of Day's Nonparel, loaded to the ground with highly colored fruit, and the size of the latter was a surprise, even to us. A large per cent would grade AA, and the balance A, and in one orchard of about 100 trees, which were heavily loaded last year, and as a consequence not quite as full this year, almost every peach would grade extra fancy, and was as large as any Elberta the grower had had. They were on good ground and well cared for. The grower had, however, set two rows of them next to his Elberta orchard on the side toward a swamp for the reason that they would stand the lower and heavier soil better than Elberta or most anything else.

In another orchard of several thousand trees, just at the close of the Elberta season, when someone wanted a real good peach to eat, the owner told him that we would go over to his Heidelberg orchard, where they had finished picking some ten days before, and see if we could find a stray peach still left, as he said whenever he wanted a good peach to eat for himself he always took a Heidelberg if he could get it, and that he considered it the best flavored peach that he had ever grown. And the richest, when canned.

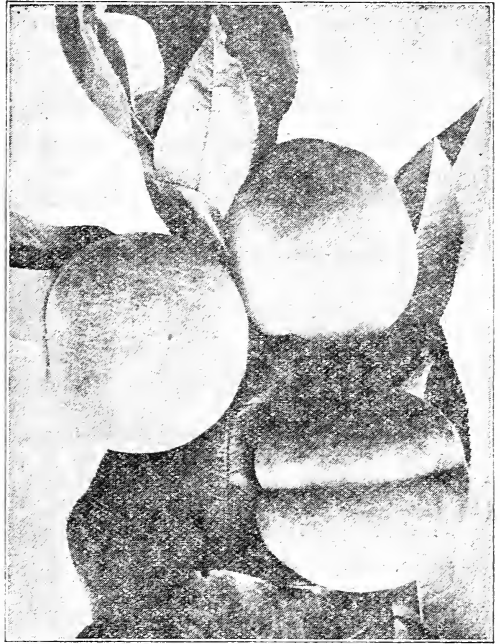
We cannot recommend these varieties too highly. If you want varieties that **will bear** when most others fail, trees that will stand **the winters**, trees that will **do well on heavy soil**, that will **produce fruit**, and **lots of it**, and of **good size** do not fail to plant them.

We are testing out several other varieties which promise to displace some of the old stand-bys. By another season we expect to announce to the commercial grower three or four varieties of Elberta that will extend the Elberta season over a period of five or six weeks. All Elbertas.

Briner—Yellow free stone of finest quality; large and is always evenly distributed over the tree so that there is very few small peaches mixed in. Tree of low branching habit, with the small, dark green type of foliage which is not subject to curl leaf. Equal to Elberta in size and superior in quality. Ripens a few days earlier than Elberta and stands shipping ordinary distances well.

Heidelberg—The peach par-excellence for home use; yellow freestone of good size; delicious flavor and small pit; hardy tree and heavy bearer. A splendid market variety and stands shipping well. Ripens just after Early Crawford.

Day's—Another heavy bearer of the very finest peaches, and a very hardy tree; yellow free-stone and colors up well on the tree. Originated in our orchard. One large peach grower says, "I would rather lose any other variety in my orchard than the Day's Nonparel." Good size, but should be thinned for market growing. Ripens between Late Crawford and Smock.



DAY'S NONPAREL

Winstone—A seedling of Late Crawford which it resembles in every way, but tree is much hardier. During the severe winter of 1904 we had a tree of Winstone and one of Late Crawford standing side by side in a small test orchard. The latter tree was killed completely but the Winstone, a few feet away was uninjured and bore fruit the following season. This was also true of the Heidelberg and Day's Nonparel while many of the old varieties such as Elberta, Crawford's Early and Late and others were entirely killed.

One customer writes us, after trying to get an orchard of Day's Nonparel and Winstone for several years, but putting off ordering each time till the trees were sold out to send him all the trees of those varieties we had left (which was several hundred at that time) because he says that he wants trees that will produce peaches and is tired of planting the ordinary varieties which do not bear every year. He says that although these sorts bear so heavy and are consequently not so large that he makes more money out of them than from anything else he has, because he can count on a crop every year.

(We would add that if he would prune heavily and thin out the trees that he could get good sized fruit too. The same is true of Heidelberg.)

LEADING VARIETIES

Alexander—Medium, greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; melting; juicy sort. July.

Banner—A Canadian origination, one of the most profitable varieties ever produced. Fruit large, round and very handsome. Tree hardy and an abundant bearer. Season October first.

Barnard's Early—Medium to large; yellow, cheek purplish red; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. One of the best yellow fleshed peaches. Freestone. Said to be nearly the same as Yellow Honest John and Yellow Alberge. First to middle of September.

Beer's Smock—An improved strain of Smock; large, yellow freestone, ripening last of September. One of the best and most profitable market varieties.

Carran—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color, creamy white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. Ripens with Early Rivers. One of the hardiest in bud; in shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Promises to stand at the head for a general, long distance, profitable market variety, in quality ranking superior to anything ripening at same time. August.

Chair's Choice (Gydes)—Similar to Chair's Choice but a larger peach, better bearer and hardy tree. Deep yellow with red cheek; firm; a few days earlier than Smock. September.

Champion—A large handsome early variety, creamy white with red cheek, sweet rich and juicy. Hardy and productive. August.

Crosby—This peach, which originated in Massachusetts has been justly described as an iron-clad and frost-proof peach. It, unquestionably, is one of the hardiest peaches of good quality yet introduced, and will carry the peach belt several degrees north. It has borne immense crops where all other kinds in the same orchard were killed. The fruit is full medium size, round, oblate. Color bright yellow, beautifully splashed and striped with crimson. The flesh is light yellow and red at the stone; firm, moderately juicy, and of good quality. It ripens about with Old Mixon Free. Freestone.

Dewey—It is a perfect freestone; flesh yellow, of uniform color and texture to the pit. Hardy and productive. Tree is strong, symmetrical grower, and as near perfection as we can obtain in a single variety. Early August.

Early Crawford—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy. Freestone. Last of August.

Engle—Large, yellow; resembles Late Crawford, more productive and later. October.

Elberta—A seedling of Chinese Cling but entirely free. Large, yellow with red cheek, juicy and of high quality; flesh yellow and melting. A very valuable sort. Ripens after Early Crawford. Freestone.

Fitzgerald—An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color. The tree commences bearing young, is productive and one of the hardiest. Fruit large; brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Early September.

Hadden—A good early white freestone, similar to Mt. Rose but better; ripens a few days earlier in fore part of August.

- Gold Drop**—A very early and prolific bearer; fruit of medium size, of a rich golden yellow. Quality good. September.
- Kalamazoo**—A leading Michigan market sort; large, yellow, fine quality. Extra productive and profitable. September.
- Late Crawford**—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow, productive. One of the finest late sorts. Freestone. Last of September.
- Lemon~~ing~~ Cling**—Large, pale yellow, dark red cheek; hardy and productive. September.
- Lemon Free**—Lemon color and shape; large and very large if thinned on the tree; immensely productive and a very hardy tree. Especially esteemed and sought for by canning factories as it holds together well when canned. Last of September.
- Matthew's**—A seedling from Randolph County, Ga.; the original tree has been fruiting for eight years and missed but one crop; is being largely planted as the most valuable succession to Elberta yet introduced. Its bearing and shipping qualities are fully equal to Elberta, it is a size larger, superior in quality. Ripens about three weeks later. Perfect freestone, skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, firm, of excellent quality. September.
- New Prolific**—Large, attractive, firm; flesh yellow, fine flavor, hardy and productive. September.
- Niagara**—Large, yellow, resembling Early Crawford but larger and a better bearer; a few days later. A new variety in great demand by fruit growers in Western New York where it originated.
- Reeves**—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy, melting. A good sort. September.
- Reynolds (Melocotoon or Reynolds No. 1)**—Of local origin but one of the best; yellow with red cheek; good size and large if fruit is thinned; heavy bearer and hardy tree. Ripens nearly with Elberta.
- Salway**—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich marbled brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety, a good keeper and promising highly as a late showy market sort. Freestone. First of October. Too late in the north except near large bodies of water.
- Sneed**—Medium white, excellent quality, productive. The earliest peach known. July.
- Stump**—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Freestone. Last of September.
- St. John**—Nearly as large as Crawford, fully equal in color. Fruit round, brilliant, showy; one of the earliest yellow peaches. August.
- Also Foster, Garfield or Brigdon, Globe, Marshall, Mt. Rose, Old Mixon Free, Slappey, Sneed, Triumph, and others.

There are no better peach trees grown in America than ours and very few as good. Our soil produces a beautiful, smooth, straight tree with lots of fine fibrous roots. The small grades are nice, straight, well rooted trees with lots of roots, and are not culls. The latter are thrown on the brush pile where they belong and not sent out at a cheap price.

MULBERRIES

- Downing and New American**—Are by long odds the two best varieties of Mulberries to plant for fruiting purposes. Both are very large, fine berries, black when fully ripe and continue to mature fruit for six or eight weeks in midsummer. The Downing is too tender a tree for our northern winters and we therefore recommend the New American which is much more hardy, and just as good in every way.
- Russian**—A valuable tree to plant for posts or timber, but fruit is usually too small to make it a desirable fruiting variety. Being a seedling, however, one is apt to find a great variation in different trees and sometimes a tree is found which produces very fine fruit. It is always a valuable tree to plant near berry plantations to attract the birds from the more valuable crops of raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc.

QUINCES

The quince is attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, is productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use.

Bourgeat—Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others, yielding immense crops. Fruit of large size, round; rich golden color; smooth; very tender when cooked; has been kept till February in good condition.

Champion—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, quality equally fine, and a long keeper; bears extremely young. Ripens late.

Meech—A vigorous grower and immensely productive. The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

Orange (Apple)—Fruit large, round, with a short neck; color bright yellow; flesh firm and tough until cooked, when it becomes tender, juicy, and of excellent flavor. We recommend the Orange as the best all round variety to plant.

GRAPES

The vines come quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting; requires but little space, and when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden, or vineyard.

Brighton—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. It gives the best of satisfaction. Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality. Ripens one week earlier than the Delaware. First of September.

Campbell's Early—Clusters large and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh rather firm, but tender; the seeds are few and easily separated from the pulp; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower, with healthy foliage; it ripens very early; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection; promises to be of great value.

Catawba—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; later than Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature perfectly in Western New York. Last of September.

Concord—A popular variety where the choice kinds fail to ripen; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black with bloom; early. September.

Delaware—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive. September.

Moore's Early—A seedling of Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of Concord, and ten days earlier than Hartford. In quality, hardly to be distinguished from Concord. Bunch large, berries very large, black. August.

Moore's Diamond—White; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round; skin thick; firm, flesh tender, juicy, with but little pulp. Vine a good grower with thick, healthy foliage; said to be hardy and productive. September.

Niagara—Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform, of a pale greenish color; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive. September.

Pocklington—Is a seedling from Concord; fruit a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, very large and thickly set. First of September.

Worden—Bunches large, handsome, double shouldered; berries large, sweet. Being ten days earlier than concord, it ripens well in cold localities; vine very thrifty and vigorous, perfectly hardy and a good bearer. It is coming rapidly into repute as one of the leading sorts for general cultivation, ranking in this respect with Concord, to which it is decidedly superior in quality; black. Middle of September.

Wyoming Red—An early, light red grape with ironclad vine and foliage; always yielding enormous crops. It ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, although larger in bunch and berry. A valuable grape for market growing.

STRAWBERRIES

FALL OR EVERBEARING VARIETIES

The everbearing strawberry is now past the experimental stage. We were skeptical ourselves at first and before offering them to our trade we tested them for several years. Out of a number of varieties tested out we found only two or three that succeeded. Two of these sorts were so far ahead of any others that we tested that we have dropped all others and will offer these two only. They are the Superb and the Progressive, and the former was considerably more satisfactory than the latter. We picked, from a small bed of between 200 and 300 plants, all planted in the Spring of the same season, from four to five quarts of fine berries to a picking, three times a week, beginning fore part of August and continuing till freezing weather. The vines were covered with blossoms, and green and ripe berries at all times.

The second season, after the plants have multiplied, one ought to get a great many more berries, but you must keep them free from weeds the first season. Also give them rich ground. Keep the blossoms picked off the first season till about August first. The second season you can allow them to bear the Spring crop, and then keep the blooms off till later in the season to insure a larger fall crop. We found these berries of better flavor than the Spring crop.

We offer plants of Superb and Progressive. Superb has averaged larger and has produced more quarts with us, while the Progressive has produced more berries, but smaller and on longer, more upright stems.

To insure best results strawberries should be freshly dug, packed by themselves and shipped by express. We never dig them till we are ready to ship and consequently have usually had good success even when we sent them by freight along with other stock. They should always be attended to and planted at once on receipt of goods.

We grow eighteen or twenty of the best varieties and our list is changing most every year.

Varieties with imperfect or pistillate flowers are marked "P", those with perfect or staminate flowers are marked "S". Where pistillate varieties are planted, every third or fourth row should be some of staminate variety that blossoms at the same time, in order to produce plenty of pollen to fertilize the imperfect flowers of the pistillate varieties.

Brandywine. (S).—Large, mid-season to late, of excellent quality, dark glossy red; healthy, vigorous and productive. One of the best for all purposes.

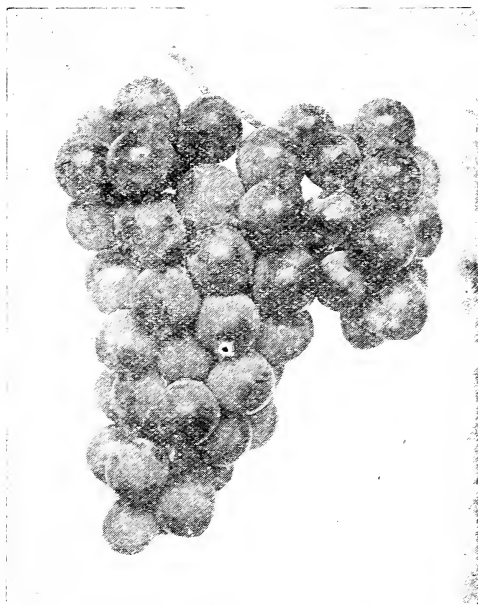
Crescent. (P).—Early, of medium size, bright scarlet. An old, well-known variety. Very productive.

Gandy. (S).—Large, late, firm; bright crimson; uniform in size and shape. Vigorous and productive; one of the best late varieties.

Glen Mary—Berries large to very large, often flattened, bright deep red on surface, light red to center, sweet, rich, good flavor. Season medium to late. One of the most productive and holds its size well to end of season. Plant very vigorous. One of the best for home use and near-by market.

Haverland. (P).—Medium to large, long conical, of fair quality; rather soft, but a popular market berry.

Jessie. (S).—Large bright, red; very popular where it succeeds. An excellent fertilizer, for Bubach and other early blooming kinds. Very fine quality.



WORDEN GRAPE

Kellogg's Prize. (P.)—We saw this bearing here two years ago and it attracted our attention at once. The plants were heavily loaded with extra large berries, and of fine sweet flavor. It was the best variety for size, quality and productiveness that we have ever seen, and superior to any of the seven or eight other varieties that the same grower showed us. Mid-season.

Nick Ohmer. (S.)—Very large, dark red, uniformly roundish conical, of excellent quality, very healthy, vigorous and productive. One of the very best extra large varieties.

Sample. (P.)—Large to very large; deep glossy red, firm, flesh fine quality; very productive. Mid-season to late.

Senator Dunlap. (S.)—A well-tested, wonderfully productive variety, one of the safe sorts to plant everywhere and sure to take a high place among the prominent standard sorts. Plant resembles Warfield, rampant runner, should be restricted in its production of plants, fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality; one of the best for canning; ripens early and continues a long time. It promises to stand at the head in its wonderful ability to ripen a good crop under almost any condition of drought or neglect.

Warfield. (P.)—The great market berry of the central and northern part of the country. Famous for its flaming color, great firmness and unsurpassed flavor. Many hotels and restaurants in the great cities advertise Warfields strongly as one of the season's attractions, so much is for its fame for flavor and lusciousness. As a canning berry it has no superior, and is a valuable shipper, comes in early and is enormously productive.

William Belt. (S.)—Large, conical, bright scarlet, firm, of good quality; vigorous, healthy and productive.

Wilson. (S.)—The old standard, rich, dark red, very firm and good quality. Extensively planted for shipments to distant markets.

RASPBERRIES

RED AND PURPLE VARIETIES

Columbian (Purple Cap)—The Columbian is a variety of the Shaffer type; of remarkable vigor and productiveness. It is very hardy and a rank, thrifty grower; propagates from the tips, same as black caps. Fruit very large and grows abundantly; very rich flavor, tart, a splendid berry for jelly, pies and for canning.

Cuthbert—Leading late variety, all over the country. A very rank grower. Very productive. Fruit large and of good quality. If you want a good, all around late red raspberry, plant the Cuthbert.

Haymaker—A purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shaffer, and larger and firmer than either of those varieties; never crumbles, and stands up well in shipping. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market.

St. Regis—Raspberries for four months! That's what you get when you plant St. Regis, the new everbearing variety. Moreover, they are not only raspberries, but raspberries of the very highest grade—in size, in brilliant crimson color, in firmness, in flavor. This has been aptly termed the "early-till-late" variety for it is the first red raspberry to give ripe fruit, while it continues to produce berries without intermission until late in October.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Golden Queen—A seedling of Cuthbert, equaling that variety in vigor of bush and productiveness. Fruit large; color a pure yellow; quality best. Ripens with Cuthbert.

Do you know that you can now have strawberries and raspberries all through the Summer and Fall?

The everbearing strawberries offered above and the St. Regis, everbearing raspberry, will give you fine luscious berries all through the Fall.

BLACK CAPS

Cumberland—The largest of all the black caps; coal black berries; very firm and quality of the very best; excellent shipper. Bush a strong grower, stocky canes and unusually prolific. Mid-season.

Gregg—One of the most valuable varieties of the black cap family; fruit larger than the Mammoth Cluster, but not quite so good in quality; ripens some days later; hardy, a vigorous grower and great yielder.

Kansas—A seedling originated at Lawrence, Kan.; ripens soon after the Palmer. Berries as large or larger than Gregg; jet black, and of the very best quality. It has been thoroughly tried at the Experimental Station, and is favorably recommended. It stands the trying climate of Kansas, where nearly all other varieties fail. It has become a standard variety over a large part of the country.

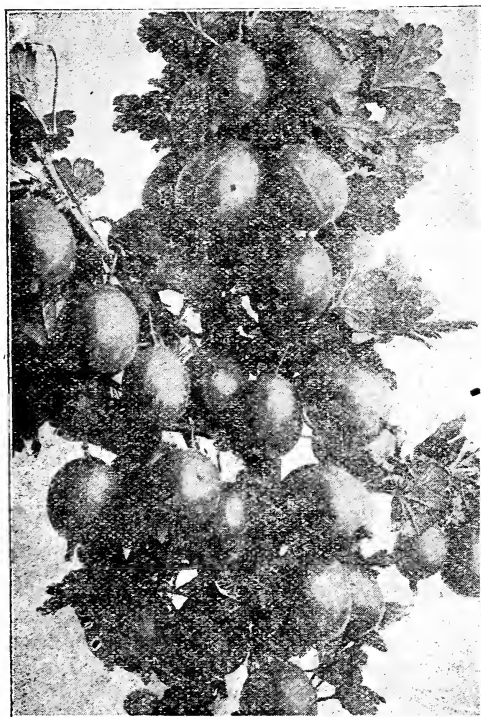
BLACKBERRIES

Blower—Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardest, most productive, the finest quality and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Has produced 2694 berries on one bush, 2720 quarts on one-third acre. Large size, jet black, good shipper, best quality, unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort.

Eldorado—A valuable new variety; fruit medium size, jet black, melting, sweet and rich, plant hardy and very productive.

Erie—This is a hardy blackberry that originated near Lake Erie. The bush is healthy and very productive, as well as hardy; fruit large, round, jet black, and good quality. Ripens very early and is a decided acquisition.

Giant Himalaya—A new and novel variety advertised from coast to coast and claimed to be a variety that will produce fruit for several months. Claimed to be immensely productive and berries of large size and good quality. The vine makes an immense growth in one season, growing as much as 20 feet in a summer. We have a limited number of these plants at a reasonable price.



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY

Snyder—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core, half as many thorns as Lawton or Kitatinny, and they are nearly straight and short; exceedingly productive.

Taylor—One of the largest blackberries grown. Fruit of the best quality, melting and without core; very productive, and as hardy as the Snyder.

Lucretia Dewberry—The best of the blackberry family. Berries are far larger and better than any blackberry; of unequalled excellence; sweet and luscious throughout, of brightest glossy black color. Its trailing habit renders it less liable to winter-kill. Propagates from the tips. Plant in rows six feet apart and plants three feet apart in the row.

GOOSEBERRIES

Columbus—This is one of the most valuable introductions of recent years in small fruits, and it fully sustains the high opinion first formed of it. The fruit is of largest size, handsome, of a greenish yellow color, and the quality is excellent. The plant is vigorous and productive and does not mildew. It merits a place in every garden.

- Industry**—An English variety; quite as free from mildew as our American sorts; very fine in quality; large size. Handsome, showy red fruit; wonderfully productive.
- Downing**—Fruit larger than Houghton; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft; juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive. The most popular variety for market growing.
- Houghton**—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops and never mildews; fruit smooth; red; tender and very good; valuable.
- Red Jacket**—An American seedling of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

CURRENTANTS

- Black Naples**—Very large, black; rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.
- Cherry**—Very large, deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and very productive.
- Fay's Prolific**—Color deep red; great bearer; stems longer than Cherry, and berries hold their size to the end of the stem better. Quality first-class; not quite so acid as cherry; the best of all the red currants.
- London Market**—For many years this variety has been fruiting in Michigan where it is now planted extensively and regarded as the best market variety of that great fruit state. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage, which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper. Ripens with Victoria, is larger in both bunch and berry, a better bearer. For any use—home garden or market—one of the best.
- Perfection (Red)**—This truly wonderful new currant has both large size and extra good quality. Perfectly healthy, a vigorous grower, and in fact an extra fine red currant in every way. Widely advertised all over the country. \$10.00 per 100.
- Versailles**—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.
- White Grape**—Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.
- Wilder**—Very large; bright red and attractive; a splendid market sort; not so acid as most. Bush very productive; large bunches; ripens rather early; fruit keeps well.

ASPARAGUS

- Conover's Colossal**—Very large size and of excellent quality; has superceded the old varieties. Also Columbian Mammoth White, Palmetto, etc.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

- Myatt's Linnaeus**—Early, very large, tender and delicately flavored; requires less sugar than other sorts.

NUTS

- Chestnut**—AMERICAN SWEET—A valuable native tree, useful and ornamental; timber is very durable, and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce.
- SPANISH**—A handsome round headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Twenty-five dollars have been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American and tree not as hardy.
- JAPAN-MAX CORDIFORMIS**—Differs from Sieboldi in form of nuts, which are broad-pointed, flattened, resembling somewhat Shell-bark Hickory.
- JAPAN-SIEBOLDI**—Perfectly hardy here, rapid grower, handsome form, immense leaves; bears young and abundantly; one of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts produced in clusters; resembles Butternut in shape and quality; smaller with smooth and thinner shell. Worthy of extensive planting.
- Also Black Walnut, English Walnut, Pecan, etc.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

No pains are spared to produce the finest specimens of the very best varieties of ornamental trees and shrubs. We list only those which are hardy.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Alder—IMPERIAL CUT-LEAF—Of stately, graceful growth, having deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and very hardy. Attains a height of about twenty feet.



SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY MAPLE

Bechtel's Double-Flowered American Crab—

One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flowering Crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. A great acquisition, and certain to become very popular as soon as known. Blooms when quite young.

Beech — PURPLE-LEAVED (Purpurea)—A most elegant lawn tree, of striking appearance. Early in the season the foliage is deep purple, later it changes to crimson, and again, in the fall, to a dull purplish green. Forty to fifty feet when fully grown.

Birch—EUROPEAN WHITE (Alba)—Silvery bark and slender branches. Fifteen to thirty feet high when fully grown.

Catalpa—The Catalpas flower in July, when few varieties are in bloom, and are therefore desirable. The blossoms are large and quite fragrant. Large, heart-shaped, yellowish green leaves. Very effective, tropical looking lawn trees.

BUNGEI. CHINESE CATALPA—A species from China, of dwarf habit, growing only from three to five feet high. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. Top grafted on tall stems it makes an effective umbrella-shaped tree.

SPECIOSA—A variety which is said to have originated in the west. It is finer and hardier than the common; hence better adapted for ornamental planting. Its blossoms open two or three weeks earlier than other sorts. A large, spreading tree. Used extensively for fence posts and telegraph poles.

Horsechestnut (Hippocastanum) WHITE FLOWERING—Decidedly the finest variety of this family. Makes a beautiful tree of regular outline. Exceedingly hardy, and free from all diseases. Covered in May with magnificent white flowers tinged with red. Forty to fifty feet when fully grown.

Moss Locust—A most elegant ornamental tree having a mossy appearing bark, resembling the stem of a moss rose. Beautiful pinnate leaves with large clusters of pendulous pink, sweet pea-like flowers. Blooms in June and remains in bloom for several weeks. Our stock is grafted on a standard about 4 feet high giving it the form of a tree rose. Absolutely hardy. Very rare.

Magnolia—By many considered the finest and most beautiful small tree to be had. Owing to difficulty in transplanting, unless taken up with the earth on the root, we handle only the imported Holland plants, which are always taken up in that way. These are perfectly hardy here, and it is very seldom that one fails to grow. They are fine specimen plants about four feet tall, and well set with buds which bloom the first season.

PURPUREA—An attractive dwarf variety with handsome purple flowers in May or June.
SOULANGEANA—Shrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair-sized tree. Flowers white and purple, cup shaped and three to five inches in diameter. Flowers large, glossy and massive. We recommend this as the best.

JAPANESE MAPLES

DARK PURPLE-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE—Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. The hardiest and altogether the best of the Japan Maples. One of the choicest small trees or shrubs in the catalogue.

BLOOD-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE—Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five-lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June and remaining reddish most all season; one of the very best.

Maple—The vigorous growth, fine form, hardiness, freedom from disease, and adaptability to all soils, renders the maple one of the best of trees for the purpose of shade. It has few equals for the street or park.

ASH-LEAVED—A hardy native sort. Ash-like foliage, spreading head. Rapid growth. Very hardy.

NORWAY (Platanoides)—Large, compact habit, and broad, deep green, shining foliage. A stout, vigorous grower. One of the best for the street or park. Forty to fifty feet when fully grown.

SUGAR or ROCK—The well-known native variety. Valuable for the street or park. Fifty to sixty feet when fully grown.

SCHWEDLERI—A beautiful variety of Purple-Leaf Norway with long shoots and leaves of bright purple and crimson color, which change to purplish green on the older leaves.

SILVER-LEAVED or WHITE—Foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. An exceedingly rapid grower. Makes a large tree.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED—Grows very rapidly, and the shoots are so slender and drooping that it has a decidedly graceful appearance. The leaves are deeply and delicately cut. A large tree if undisturbed, but will stand severe pruning, and so may be easily adapted to small places.

Mountain Ash—EUROPEAN—A more desirable variety than the American, being of finer growth and form. It blossoms during the early spring, after which the bright scarlet berries are formed in clusters. Twenty to thirty-five feet when fully grown.

Poplars—Poplars are desirable where rapid growing varieties are wanted, and they are also very distinct and striking.

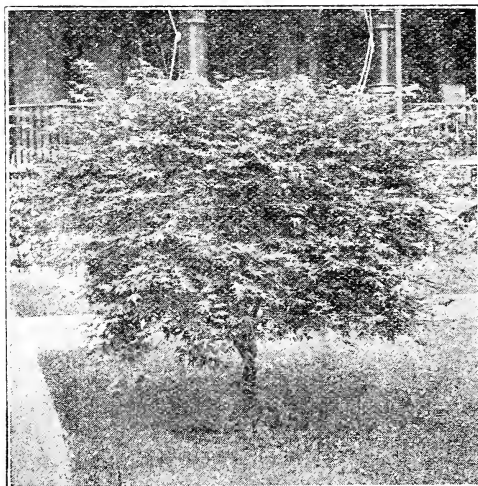
CAROLINA—Of compact habit. A very rapid grower. A desirable tree for the seashore, and for our large cities, where escaping gas kills most shade trees. Fifty to sixty feet when fully grown.

LOMBARDY—From Italy. Remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Of great value for planting with other trees to break the average height and form. Fifty to seventy-five feet.

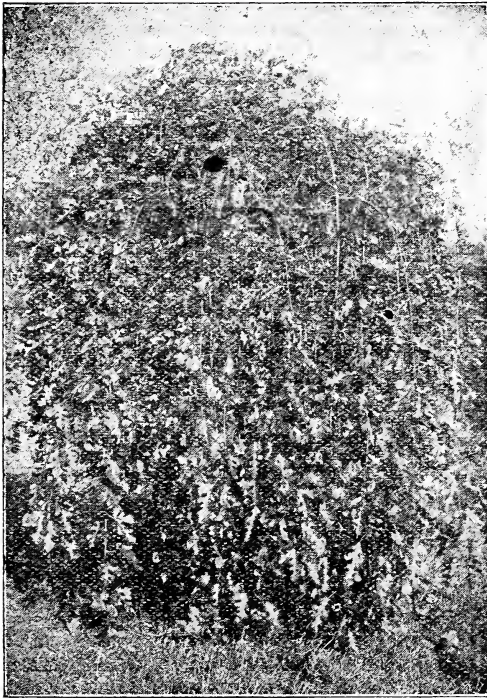
NORWAY—Similar to Carolina but even a faster grower than that sort. Leaves a deeper green.

Salisbury—MAIDEN-HAIR, or GINKO TREE (Adiantifolia)—One of the most beautiful lawn trees. From Japan. Beautiful, rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rapid growth. Rare and elegant. A tall upright grower.

Sycamore (Oriental Plane)—As an ornamental tree for large grounds, or as a shade tree for street planting, this has no superior. It is a rapid grower, attains a large size, and presents a striking combination of majesty and gracefulness. The foliage is heavy and not subject to the ravages of insects.



JAPANESE MAPLE



WEEPING MULBERRY

can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character." Makes a large tree. Of but little beauty when delivered from the nursery, but it develops into a thing of beauty.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping—Perfectly hardy, forming a natural umbrella-shaped top or head; foliage handsome; a fine ornamental for the lawn.

Also Weeping Willows, Japanese Weeping Cherries, etc.

EVERGREENS

Our evergreens are exceedingly well rooted and the more rare varieties are taken up with a ball of earth on the roots. We never advise planting evergreens in the Fall. We have recently added a line of the very rare and beautiful varieties, all of which are perfectly hardy; unless noted.

Arbor Vitæ—AMERICAN—A native variety, valuable for hedges. Stands shearing well.

HOVEYI—Compact, dense and conical with light yellowish green foliage.

GLOBOSA—Globe Headed Arbor Vitæ. Grows in a round globular form, very dense.

LUTEA (George Peabody)—Golden yellow, the entire season; grows in a pyramidal shape.

PYRAMIDAL—Grows in a beautiful pyramidal shape. Heavy, dark green foliage; the best evergreen for cemetery purposes obtainable.

PYRAMIDAL (Douglas Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ)—Another fine pyramid shaped tree, foliage different from the preceding.

ORIENTALIS (Chinese Arbor Vitæ)—A beautiful dwarf growing, fine foliated variety with a yellow tint. Needs a slight protection in severe winters.

Buxus—Box—The familiar evergreen shrub used for porch boxes and also for the yard. Needs slight protection in the north in winter.

Thorn, or English Hawthorn—DOUBLE PINK—A pretty tree at all times, but gorgeous in June, when it is covered with double pink blossoms.

DOUBLE WHITE—A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Small, double white flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a pleasing contrast when planted with the pink and scarlet.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET—Superior to any other variety, and an elegant tree or shrub. The flowers are large, very double, borne in clusters, a rich crimson color, beautiful to behold. Blooms in June.

Tulip Tree—A very large native tree. Pyramidal habit, with broad, fiddle-shaped leaves. Tulip-like flowers.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

Birch—CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (*Pendula laciniata*)—This tree is indeed a picture of delicacy and grace. It presents a combination of attractive characteristics of which no other variety can boast. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban and Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving



NORWAY SPRUCE

- Cryptomeria—ELEGANS**—A new and very rare evergreen, having tubular, fern-like branches. Entirely distinct from other evergreens. Very odd and handsome.
- Fir—BALSAM, or AMERICAN SILVER**—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form, even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.
- Juniper—IRISH**—A small tree or shrub of conical shape, very erect and dense. Desirable for cemeteries.
- CHINESE GOLDEN**—Of pyramidal growth, with fine slender branches tipped with yellow.
- JAPANESE GOLDEN**—Rather dwarf spreading growth. Beautiful golden foliage of odd shape. Perfectly hardy. Very effective.
- PEITZERIANA**—One of the finest of the Juniper family. Graceful spreading branches, graceful in shape and fine in foliage.
- SABINA**—Of more spreading form, used much in rockeries.
- SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA**—Another rare variety with bluish green foliage.
- SCOTTI**—Scott's Cedar—A beautiful light green, fine-foliaged tree growing in a pyramidal shape.
- SWEDISH**—Similar to the Irish but more hardy.
- VIRGINIA GLAUCA**—A beautiful and graceful tree with cedar like foliage of a distinct silvery hue. The Blue Cedar, extra fine.
- Pine—SCOTCH**—A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery-green foliage.
- AUSTRIAN or BLACK**—A robust growing sort. Leaves long, stiff, dark green. Makes a large spreading tree.
- WHITE**—A native tree with light silvery foliage. The varieties of pines are especially valuable when tall windbreaks are desired. They are more rapid growing than most other evergreens.
- MUGHO (Dwarf Mountain Pine)**—A very broad spreading variety, yet always retains a symmetrical shape. Fine for planting on stony banks, slopes, etc. Grows 6 to 8 feet high.
- Retinospora—JAPAN CYPRESS.**
- OBTUSA**—Beautiful, soft green flat foliage.
- OBTUSA GRACILIS**—A neat, attractive and graceful variety with green foliage.
- OBTUSA AUREA CRIPPSII**—The most handsome golden variety we have ever seen. A bright golden yellow the entire season, with handsome, slightly drooping foliage.
- OBTUSA NANA**—A dwarf form seldom growing over a foot high. Suitable for boxes or vases. Very rare.
- OBTUSA NANA AUREA**—A taller growing variety with odd shaped yellow foliage.
- PLUMOSA or PLUME LIKE RETINOSPORA**—A beautiful tree having flat, feathery foliage of a light green color; stands shearing well.
- PLUMOSA AUREA or GOLDEN CYPRESS**—The most popular of all the golden evergreens. Has soft plume-like golden foliage which is particularly bright in the spring.
- PISIFERA FILIFERA**—An odd variety having drooping, thread-like branches.
- Rhododendron**—Rhododendrons are superb evergreen shrubs, producing dense clusters of magnificent flowers, but they require a somewhat shady situation and a peaty soil, free from lime. There are several colors, the most attractive being white, red, and purple, all of which we can supply.
- Spruce—COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE**—A most beautiful variety discovered and disseminated from the Rocky Mountains; it is the hearest blue of any evergreen; very distinct in foliage and growth; fine, compact habit. In great demand as a lawn tree throughout the eastern states where fine specimens are established proving it the best of all evergreen trees for the lawn. Foliage rich blue or sage color.

Spruce—**KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE**—A particularly blue colored Colorado Spruce now propagated by grafting. Imported.

HEMLOCK—Delicate, dark colored foliage, and drooping branches. Good for the lawn, and also makes a good hedge.

NORWAY—Of large and lofty appearance. Well adapted for large enclosures, and stands pruning well when used for hedges. It is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; very popular and deservedly so. We supply hundreds of these for Christmas trees every year.

HARDY SHRUBS

In shrubs we pursue the same policy as we do in fruits, viz.: to offer only those which we have known to succeed and those which we consider as hardy in this latitude. We test many new ones each year as they are offered and if they meet with our requirements in a shrub we adopt it permanently and offer it for sale.

We now have a business in landscape work that requires thousands of shrubs each year. We will prepare planting plans and estimates when desired.

Our shrubs will be found especially well rooted as our soil produces an abundance of fibrous roots.

Althea or Rose of Sharon—The altheas have a well-deserved popularity. They are free growers, and not particular as to soil. They bloom in August and September, when but few other sorts are in blossom. They attain a height of from six to ten feet. We can furnish double or single in a variety of colors.

Aralia—**PENTAPHILLA**—Between a shrub and a tree will grow 8 or 10 feet high; beautiful, more for its glossy dark green foliage and graceful habit of growth than for its flowers which are green in color.

Azalea—**HARDY GHENT**—This class of Azâleas are sufficiently hardy for open air culture and will stand our winters without protection, though a mulching of straw or loose litter is desirable, at least until they become established. They are among the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, presenting the best effect where massed in beds. They require a soil adapted to them to give good results. Like Rhododendrons they should have a sandstone soil and do not succeed on a lime stone soil.

Can be furnished in different colors.

MOLLIS—A splendid hardy species from Japan. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy, like those of the Rhododendron, in fine trusses and of various colors.

Barberry—**PURPLE-LEAVED**—Foliage and fruit of a violet purple color, very striking. Attains a size from three to five feet.

THUNBERGII—A most interesting and valuable shrub. Habit dwarf and spreading but delicate and shapely. Blooms in May, are white and a profusion of scarlet berries. Autumn foliage brilliant.

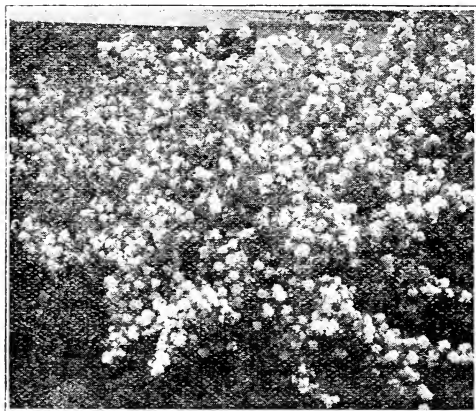
CANADENSIS—The common American species, forming a shrub with handsome, distinct foliage. Flowers yellow, from April to June, succeeded by red berries.

Calycanthus, or Sweet Scented Shrub—Blooms in June, and at intervals through the summer. Flowers of a rare chocolate color; rich foliage. The wood and blossoms have a peculiarly agreeable flavor. Three to five feet high when fully grown.

Clethra—**ALNIFOLIA** (Sweet Pepper Bush)—A handsome dwarf shrub, growing rarely over 3 feet high. Blooms in August and September in spikes 3 to 6 inches long, white in color, and so fragrant as to perfume the air near by.

Cornus—**VARIEGATED LEAF**—The flowers are bright yellow and are borne in clusters in early spring, before the leaves appear. The foliage is beautifully variegated with white. Makes a small shrub.

Deutzia—The Deutzias are of Japanese origin, extremely hardy, luxuriant foliage, very attractive flowers, and very fine habit. All things considered, they have but few equals for the lawn.



DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER

WELLSII—Another fine double white variety.

Euonymus—RADICANS—VARIEGATA. A handsome Japanese variety, growing almost as a vine instead of a shrub, trailing along the ground for a short distance; very low growing and extremely suitable for a low border. The leaves are variegated white and green, remain on almost all winter and are very striking.

Exochorda—GRANDIFLORA (Pearl Bush)—A vigorous growing shrub from China, forming a compact bush 10 to 12 feet high; can be trimmed into any desired shape. The flowers are borne in slender racemes of eight to ten florets each, on light and wiry branches that bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be graceful. It is perfectly hardy; flowers pure white. Very useful for cut flowers.

Forsythia—The Forsythias are worthy of attention. They make shrubs of about six to eight feet in height. Very beautiful.

FORTUNEI—Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow. One of the best EARLY flowering shrubs, the flowers appearing before the leaves. Very hardy.

VIRIDISSIMA—Twisted flowers, yellow, with rich, shiny green foliage.

Fringe—The fringes are among the most popular and satisfactory large growing shrubs. They are very hardy, do well in most any soil, and when in bloom they call forth universal admiration.

PURPLE—Also known as Purple Mist, Smoke Tree and Smoke Plant. Covered during mid-summer with loose panicles of curious hair of fringe-like flowers, giving it a mist-like and novel appearance.

WHITE—A superb shrub, attaining a size of from ten to twenty feet. Has a compact, roundish form, large glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers. Blossoms in May and June. An entirely different plant from above.

Honeysuckles—UPRIGHT.

PINK TARTARIAN—A well known shrub; flowers light pink, which appear in May.

RED TARTARIAN—Similar, but deep pink, or red.

WHITE TARTARIAN—Like the preceding, but has white flowers.

Hydrangea—The addition of the *Paniculata Grandiflora* has given the hydrangea a high rank. Others of the new sorts are exceedingly beautiful and showy shrubs, but as they are not entirely hardy, we cannot recommend them as highly as we can the *Paniculata Grandiflora*.

ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA—A grand addition to the summer flowering hardy shrubs; dwarfing the show of other sorts in July and August by the magnitude and profusion of its flower heads. The flowers are, in a large way, similar to the familiar "Snowball" in appearance, and are so conspicuously white and imposing that whether as single specimens, as cut flowers, or in groupings, their presence is predominant.

CRENATA—Double white flowers tinged with rose. Blooms the middle of June. Five feet high when fully grown.

GRACILIS—A graceful and charming shrub, with pure white flowers. Blooms the middle of June. Two feet high when fully grown.

LEMOINE—An intermediate growing form, with beautiful white flowers in clusters, covering the entire bush, and blooming earlier than the other varieties.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—One of the finest varieties, producing large double white flowers, the back of the petals slightly tinged with rose. It excels all of the older sorts in size of flower, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit. Blooms early in June.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—Absolutely hardy; thrives in all soils; grows rapidly and blossoms profusely. The flowers are pure white, afterward changing to pink, and are borne in large pyramidal trusses, often more than a foot long and six to eight inches in diameter. Begins to bloom early in August, and continues in bloom for several weeks. Wherever known, it is conceded to be one of the finest flowering shrubs cultivated. It is equally valuable for planting singly or massing in beds. We heartily commend it to all lovers of the beautiful. It will give great satisfaction. Attains a height of from three to five feet. Should be headed-in every spring. Can be furnished in bush or trained into an upright tree form.

Hypericum—**St. John's Wort**—One to two feet high, half pendulous. Foliage bluish green. Blooms from mid-summer till Fall, with waxy, yellow flowers. Top sometimes dies down in winter, coming up in Spring. An extra fine dwarf shrub.

Japan Quince—One of the best known shrubs in cultivation. Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Makes a good hedge.

Kerria—**JAPONICA (Globe Flower)**—A slender branched shrub, with bright green bark, growing 4 or 5 feet. Tall, single bright yellow flowers from July till Fall. Very valuable.

JAPONICA FLORA PLENA—A double form having very double yellow blooms all summer. Grows a little more upright than the preceding.

VARIEGATED LEAF—A dwarf form with very beautiful green leaves edged with white. Single yellow blossoms coming out at the same time the leaves come, early in the Spring. Habit drooping and spreading. One of the very best for low borders. Attains about three feet high at maturity.

Lilacs—Lilacs are too well known to need an extended description. They are hardy, free-blooming shrubs.

CHARLES X—A strong growing sort; large, loose clusters of purple flowers; an improved variety of the foregoing.

CHINESE WHITE—Growth similar to Persian, but blooms near white.

JAPAN TREE LILAC—A species from Japan. Leaves thick, pointed, leathery and dark; flowers in very large panicles, creamy white and privet like. Makes a small tree and is desirable because of its distinct foliage and late blooming.

PURPLE—Blossoms early; abundant; reddish purple and fragrant.

PERSIAN—Attains a height of from four to six feet; small foliage; flowers bright purple. A native of Persia and a decided acquisition. Also White Persian.

NAMED—We can also furnish the best varieties of double and single in grafted sorts.

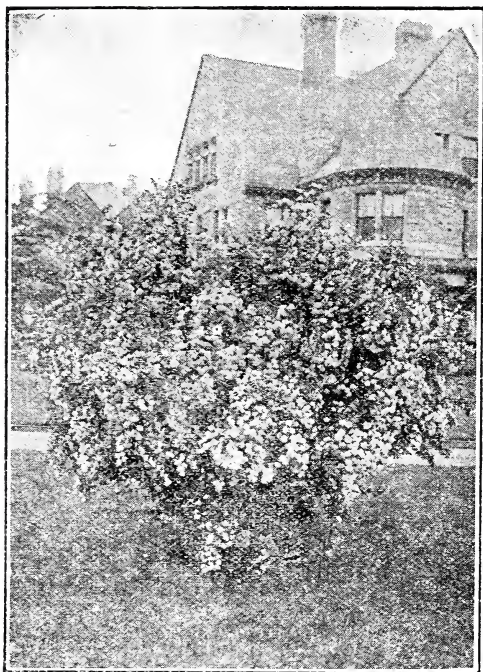
Mahonia Aquifolia (Ashberry)—May. A well-known bush, of the greatest value to give a surface of green foliage in winter. Its large, spiny leaves, which turn scarlet in Fall, are much like those of the famous English holly, and its bright yellow flowers in May are very effective. Good in shady spots.

Privet—Used chiefly for hedging, but the varieties we describe deserve prominent positions in the lawn as highly ornamental shrubs.

CALIFORNIA—Of great value as a hedge, and of such positive beauty as to be attractive when grouped with other shrubs. When planted singly it forms a very compact, dense, upright shrub, of medium size. The leaves are so glossy as to have the appearance of having been freshly varnished. The foliage hangs on until late in the winter, making in nearly evergreen.

IBOTA—CHINESE PRIVET—A valuable new shrub, native of China and Japan. Flowers large, white, very fragrant, produced in great profusion; leaves long and shining; one of the hardiest of the Privets, and distinct. A charming shrub which will be prized for its fragrant flowers, as well as for its handsome foliage. More hardy and taller growing than the California.

Spirea—The varieties which we catalogue are exceedingly fine and interesting shrubs. They are hardy, easily grown, and as they bloom at different periods one may have flowers all Summer by planting the entire list.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

- THUNBERG'S**—A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves and small white flowers; one of the best dwarfs.
- VAN HOUTTEI**—The finest of all *Spireas*, a most charming and beautiful shrub; having pure white flowers in clusters. Extraordinarily profuse in bloom, and the plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy.
- Snowberry (White)**—A well known shrub with small, pink flowers and large, white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.
- VULGARIS**—Red-fruited or Indian currant. A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and small fruit; fruit purple and hangs all winter.
- Syringa or Mock Orange**—**GRANDIFLORA**—Foliage bright green; tall growing pure white orange-like flowers in June.
- CORONARIUS** (Garland Syringa)—A well known hardy shrub. White, fragrant flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a large shrub.
- GOLDEN-LEAVED**—A small shrub of positive and striking beauty. The foliage is golden yellow, and retains its lovely color through the entire season. When set with other shrubs the contrast is very pleasing. White flowers. Blooms in June. Very hardy.
- Tamarix**—**AFRICANA**—Of tall, slender upright growth with feathery, asparagus-like foliage. Beautiful green appearance. Bright pink flowers in racemes in May. Dark reddish brown.
- Viburnums or Snowballs**—**OPULUS** (High Bush Cranberry)—Eight to ten feet high; foliage lustrous green, changing to rich copper; blossoms in May with white flowers in flat-topped clusters, followed by scarlet fruit.
- PLICATUM** or **JAPAN SNOWBALL**—Handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white neutral flowers, early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs.
- STERILIS** (Common Snowball)—A popular shrub. Makes a large bush. Bears balls of pure white flowers in June.

ANTHONY WATERER—A new dwarf compact-growing shrub. Blossoms in broad, flat heads of beautiful deep red color. A perpetual bloomer.

ARGUTA—A slender dwarf form growing 3 to 4 feet high. Blooms early in May, and forms a beautiful mass of snowy-white flowers.

BILLARDI—Blooms nearly all summer; rose-colored; fine feathery plume.

BILLARDI ALBA—White flowers, large clusters and bush grows 4 to 5 feet tall, similar to the *Billardi* but white.

CALLOSA ALBA—Dwarf. Of similar habit to the *Anthony Waterer*, but flowers are white.

CALLOSA ROSEA—Desirable because it blooms nearly all summer. The flowers are rose-colored, borne in panicles. A very free grower.

PROEBELS—Dwarf, 2 to 3 feet. Flat heads of crimson flowers from June to September. Extra fine.

PRUNIFOLIA—(Bridal Wreath)—The old-fashioned double-flowered *Spirea*. Blooms very early, the long slender branches being covered nearly their entire length with small double flowers. Foliage a beautiful shiny green.

Weigela—Of Japanese origin, producing in June and July superb, large, trumpet-shaped flowers of various colors, from the purest white to the richest red; very ornamental in the fall.

CANDIDA—It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower becoming in time a large sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and the plants continue to bloom during the summer.

EVA RATHKE—New. One of the best of the Weigelas, the plants having a vigorous habit and bearing freely well-shaped, large, crimson-red flowers. Blooms several times during the season.

ROSEA—The best known sort. From China. Rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms in June. Four to six feet.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, making the bush very conspicuous the entire season. Pink flowers blooming in June. A very desirable shrub.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy, so easily grown, and so beautiful, that they deserve greater attention than they receive. No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant wistaria, the graceful honeysuckle, or the charming and magnificent clematis when in the glory of full bloom, and there is nothing in art that will in any degree compare with the gorgeous hues of the ampelopsis after it assumes its brilliant autumnal tints.

Ampelopsis—**VEITCHII** or **BOSTON IVY**—Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage changes to crimson scarlet in autumn.

Aristolochia (**Dutchman's Pipe**)—A rapid growing vine, with magnificent foliage, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

Honeysuckle—(**AUREA RETICULA**)—Strong in growth and the leaves are filled with a network of golden veins, giving the entire vine a beautiful golden appearance. Flowers creamy white.

CHINESE TWINING—A well-known vine holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

HALL'S JAPAN—A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT—Blooms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

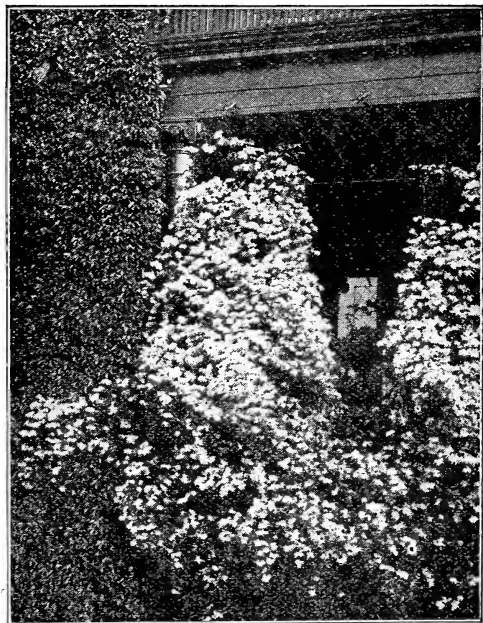
Wistaria—**CHINESE PURPLE**—One of the most elegant climbing vines known, and a very rapid grower after it gets thoroughly established, sometimes making twenty feet of wood in a single season. Bears long clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June, and also in September. Extremely hardy. Attains a larger size than any other climber.

Also Chinese White, a white form of the above.

CLEMATIS

Henryii—Fine bloomer; flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals. June to October.

Jackmanni—This is the variety upon which Mr. Jackman bestowed his name. It is better known than any



CLEMATIS AND AMPELOPSIS

other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower and produces a mass of intense violet purple flowers from June to October.

Ville de Lyon—Flowers large, of a beautiful, bright velvety red, very free flowering and continuous bloomer. The best red Clematis.

Paniculata—A great novelty from Japan. One of the most desirable, useful, and beautiful of hardy garden vines, a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, with fine foliage. Flowers of medium size, very pretty and fragrant, produced in the greatest profusion in late Summer.

Ramona—A new American seedling Clematis. It is a free and perpetual blooming variety, both on the old year's growth and also on the wood of the current year; the color of the flower is a deep sky-blue, and very attractive; the size of the flower is larger than any variety we ever saw, very many flowers running from five to seven inches in diameter.

HEDGE PLANTS

American Arbor Vitae—Forms a handsome, ornamental hedge of fairly dense growth.

Barberry, Japan Quince and Rugosa Rosa—All make fine untrimmed hedges.

Hemlock—Of graceful habit, and fine foliage, but not so hardy, nor adapted to all soils.

Honey Locust—By its vigorous growth, and thorny character makes a good cattle or farm hedge.

Norway Spruce—With careful pruning may be kept low and in good shape, and grown in this shape is highly ornamental.

Privet, California or Ibota (Chinese) are the leaders in hedges.

Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, American Arbor Vitae—All well adapted for planting in belts for windbreaks.

ROSES

After years of experimenting we are now handling roses (except part of the climbers), which are imported direct from Holland. They are superior to those produced by the growers of roses in this country because they have vastly better roots and better tops.

We will have a limited quantity of good two year field grown roses on their own roots for Spring.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

NEW AND RECENT INTRODUCTIONS

Flower of Fairfield (New)—The really ever-blooming Crimson Rambler long sought by rose-growers. It carries the crimson splendor of the type from Spring even into November; commencing to bloom on the first young, red shoots and adding size and brilliancy with its growth of an important acquisition.

Baby Rambler—A dwarf (bush, not climbing) form of Crimson Rambler, and furthermore, ever-blooming. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer if planted out-of-doors. Has the same bright crimson color as the Climbing Crimson Rambler, and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time on plants of fair size. It is one of the best red roses for bedding and is

going to be just as popular and as extensively planted as the climbing form has been. May be grown in pots and bloom with ordinary treatment from one year's end to another. The best rose novelty of recent years. It is perfectly hardy.

Frau Karl Druschki—The white American beauty. A new white hybrid perpetual rose. This is an ideal hardy white rose, a healthy, vigorous grower, large, perfect in form, snow-white in color, very free flowering. Large, field grown plants. White and Pink Baby Ramblers. Similar to the above; in every way except in color.

Soliel d' Or (Golden Sun)—The most unique Rose in cultivation, being the first of a new race. A strong, robust grower, with straight branches, and heavy, deep green foliage. The color of a fully expanded flower is extraordinary and is not found in any other variety in cultivation—a blending of reddish-gold, orange-yellow, forming a combination that is well described when the rose was named Golden Sun, and no description can do justice to the peerless beauty of this wonderful, new, hardy yellow rose. It will prove hardy in all sections of the country. Wherever shown this Rose has won all first prizes. It has but one drawback to the propagator's mind, and that is that it does not succeed well on its own roots, and we, therefore offer it in strong, low-budded plants, two-year stock only.

Also Blue Rambler and other new novelties.



MRS. JOHN LAING

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

With the care noted above these roses will produce a succession of bloom from June till frost, produce new wood constantly and the bloom is assured. They are perfectly hardy and will endure the winter unprotected; but will produce a greater abundance of early flowers if somewhat protected. They should be severely pruned in the spring before the buds start.

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine red; clear color, large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

American Beauty—This valuable rose is of American origin, being introduced by a Washington florist. It is equally valuable for forcing or for open-air culture. The flowers are a deep crimson color, of very large size, and the most fragrant of its class. It is a continuous bloomer. Should be protected in winter.

Anne de Diesbach—Brilliant, crimson, sometimes shaded with bright maroon. A superb garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardest and best.

Baronne de Bonstetten—Rich, dark red, passing to velvety maroon; highly fragrant. Very double.

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical; without fragrance; very beautiful. A moderate grower only.

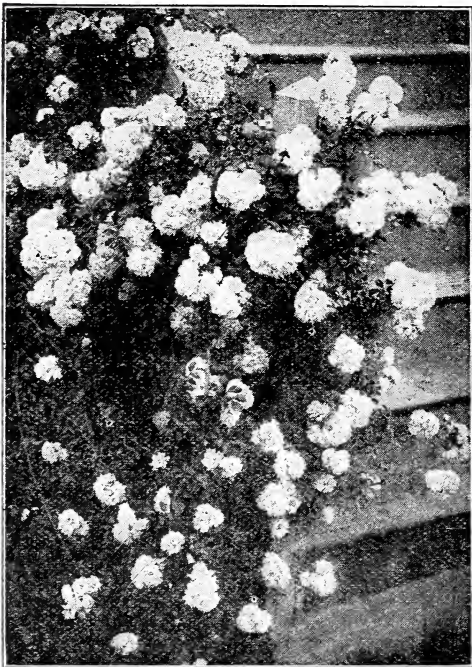
Clio—Flesh color shaded in center with rosy pink. Flowers large, of fine globular form; handsome foliage. One of the finest new roses.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, large and very fine, one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full blown. Of fine, free growth; a universal favorite.

La France—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer, equal in delicacy to a Tea rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses; a moderate grower; semi-hardy.

- Mabel Morrison**—A sport from **BARONESS ROTHSCHILD**. White, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. In all, save substance of petal and color, this variety is identical with **BARONESS ROTHSCHILD**.
- Madame Charles Wood**—The flowers extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet with maroon shading; a constant and profuse bloomer.
- Madame Gabriel Luizet**—A magnificent pink rose; has often been awarded the first premium at rose exhibitions; very large, and possesses a pleasing fragrance. Known as **Hardy La France** which it resembles.
- Magna Charta**—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage. A free bloomer.
- Margaret Dickson**—Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell shaped, and of great substance; fragrant, a fine variety; foliage very large, dark green.
- Marshall P. Wilder**—New, color cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower; the finest H. P. rose yet produced.
- Mrs. John Laing**—A seedling from Francois Michelon; soft pink; large and of fine form produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing, and flowers continuously in the open ground. The most beautiful rose of recent introduction.
- Paul Neyron**—Deep rose color; good foliage; by far the largest variety in cultivation. Probably the best bloomer in the entire list. An especially satisfactory variety to plant.
- Prince Camille de Rohan**—Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. A splendid rose.
- Ulrich Brunner**—Raised from Paul Neyron. Brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; plant vigorous, hardy, and resists mildew. One of the best varieties for forcing and open air culture. A strong-growing variety.
- Victor Verdier**—Clear rose, globular, fine form and free bloomer; superb.

CLIMBING ROSES



DOROTHY PERKINS

Baltimore Belle—Fine white with blush center; very full and double.

Crimson Rambler—This wonderful rose has been thoroughly tried and in all situations has proved all that could be claimed for a new introduction, and it has far surpassed all that was hoped for it. As a climbing or running rose it has no equal. The foliage is rich, dark green, the growth rapid and diverse, but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with a profusion of the brightest crimson, partly doubled flowers which remain on a long time, thus prolonging the term of its magnificence. By far the best climbing rose.

Dorothy Perkins—This is a splendid new, shell-pink Climbing Rose. It attracted much attention at the Pan-American Exposition where a bed of fourteen-months-old plants produced a show of bloom unequaled by any other variety unless it was the famous **Crimson Rambler**. This new rose is of the same strong habit of growth as **Crimson Rambler**, and the flowers are borne in clusters of 30 or 40 and sometimes even 50 to 60. The flowers are large for a rose of this class, very double, sweetly scented and of a beautiful shell pink, a color that is almost impossible to accurately represent by lithography.

Pink Rambler—Possesses the same valuable features found in the White Rambler, with which it differs only in color, which is a brilliant light carmine; not as good a bloomer as the Crimson.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color, large, compact globular; and a very profuse bloomer. One of the best.

Seven Sisters—Large clusters of bloom, shaded to dark red.

White Rambler—Flowers are the size of a silver dollar, perfectly filled, very fragrant. Color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. Blooms in clusters; rather tender and not a very good bloomer.

Yellow Rambler—A new climbing rose of the class and habit of the famous Crimson Rambler; flowers medium size, cup shape, nearly full, sweet scented; blooms in large clusters; color very light yellow; tender, and not a very good bloomer.

The Crimson is the only one of the Ramblers which we can thoroughly recommend. For a pink climber we would advise either Dorothy Perkins, or Prairie Queen, and for a white, the Baltimore Belle, although it is not quite so hardy as the others.

Moss Roses—We can furnish Moss roses in white, pink or red.

Rugosa Roses—For an untrimmed hedge and for planting in masses in shrubbery, the Rugosa Roses are unsurpassed. They have the finest foliage of all Roses; their large and abundant single pink or white flowers are lovely, and the large and showy red fruit that follows the flowers make them very attractive until severe freezing weather comes in the winter.

Tree Roses—These are grafted on tall stems of the Dog Rose, forming a half weeping head three or four feet from the ground. They can be furnished by colors only. Orders by COLOR only.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

The habit of using hardy plants that do not have to be taken up each Fall is spreading rapidly and the demand for them is constantly increasing. To supply that demand we have been increasing our plantings of them each year. We now devote a considerable space to perennials and can offer the very best that there is on the market. The price of these plants, for good strong divisions from field grown clumps, is 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, except where otherwise stated.

We list the leading hardy plants below, but we have many others in small supply and are constantly adding to this list each season.

Achillea, Boule de Nieve (Ball of Snow)—A new form of this valuable perennial, more erect and compact than The Pearl, with fuller ball-shaped flowers; pure white.

Anchusa (Dropmore Variety)—A bold, broad leaved growth and flower stems 3 to 5 feet high bearing a continuous show of deep blue flowers from spring until late summer. A beautiful and conspicuous plant in any situation, but exceedingly showy in rows or groups of generous proportion and very valuable for furnishing the earliest good blue shades for the hardy garden. The stools are quite dense and bushy, each stem nearly covered full length with double, inch wide flowers of the deepest cobalt blue.

OPAL—A new variety of much the same azure blue shade as found in Belladonna Larkspur; the unopened buds suggesting the pink of apple blossoms.

Anemone Japonica (Wind Flowers)—A most valuable class of hardy plants suitable for edging, massing or single specimens. They grow rapidly 2 to 3 feet and are profuse in bloom, gaining strength and beauty each year. The blooming period extends from August till mid-November, the large open flowers furnishing abundant cut-flowers and a brilliant field display.

ALBA—Purest white, with yellow center.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE—Flowers semi-double, broad and perfectly formed of that pleasing shade of pink found in La France Rose.

RUBRA—Showy rose-color, yellow center.

WHIRLWIND—Excellent double white flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across.

Aquilegias or Columbines—The Columbines are one of the most elegant and beautiful of hardy plants, and usually make themselves at home in any hardy border. Their period of flowering covers the late Spring and early Summer months. Taken as a whole, they are a most important part of the hardy garden, and should be grown in quantity by every lover of old-fashioned garden flowers.

COERULEA (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Bright blue and white long-spurred flowers.

CHRYSANTHA—Yellow long-spurred flowers.

Boltonia Latisquama—Tall, 4 feet or more in height, with aster-like lavender pink flowers in broad heads during August and September. A handsome plant for borders and masses.

Buddleia Veitchiana (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac)—One of the most desirable Summer-flowering shrub-like plants, beginning to bloom in July. The flowers are of a pleasing shade of violet mauve, and are borne in dense cylindrical spikes which, under liberal cultivation, are from 12 to 15 inches in length by 3 inches in diameter; it succeeds everywhere and flowers freely the first season planted, and is always admired; 3 to 4 feet. Small plants, 25c each; large 4 ft. plants, cut back, 35c each.

CAMPANULA—CANTERBURY BELLS

C. Carpatica (Carpathian Harebell)—A very pretty species, growing in compact tufts, not exceeding 8 inches in height; flowers clear blue, one inch in diameter; from June to August.

C. Medium—The well-known Canterbury Bells. Blooms in July; height 2 to 3 feet. Handsome spikes of bell-shaped flowers, making a gorgeous show in the garden. In three colors, blue, white and rose.

C. persicifolia (Peach Bell)—Grows 1½ to 2 feet high and produces a great number of blue, salver-shaped flowers during June and July.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—LARGE FLOWERED HARDY OLD-FASHIONED (CLUMPS)

The fragrant old-fashioned kind that you have seen alongside the farm house and in the old-fashioned garden.

Golden Queen—Yellow.

Bridesmaid—Pink.

Excelsior—Bright yellow pompom.

Indian—Red.

St. Almo—White.

Soliel D'Or—Orange.

Victor—Rosy Crimson.

CLEMATIS—SHRUBBY CLEMATIS

Shrubby, erect garden plants from 2 to 4 feet tall, blooming very freely during August and September, with dainty tubular flowers.

C. Davidiana—Delicate, lavender-blue; very sweet.

COREOPSIS

C. Grandiflora—A beautiful hardy border plant that grows 15 to 18 inches high and produces its bright golden yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season. Beautiful masses and a favorite for cutting.

DELPHINIUM—LARKSPUR

D. Belladonna—A magnificent new Larkspur, surpassing every other variety in delicacy of color, and freedom and continuance of bloom. Flowers are an exquisite shade of turquoise-blue, commencing to show in June and continuing until frosts.

D. Chinense—Dwarf growing, with fine feathery foliage, and an abundant display of rich blue flowers.

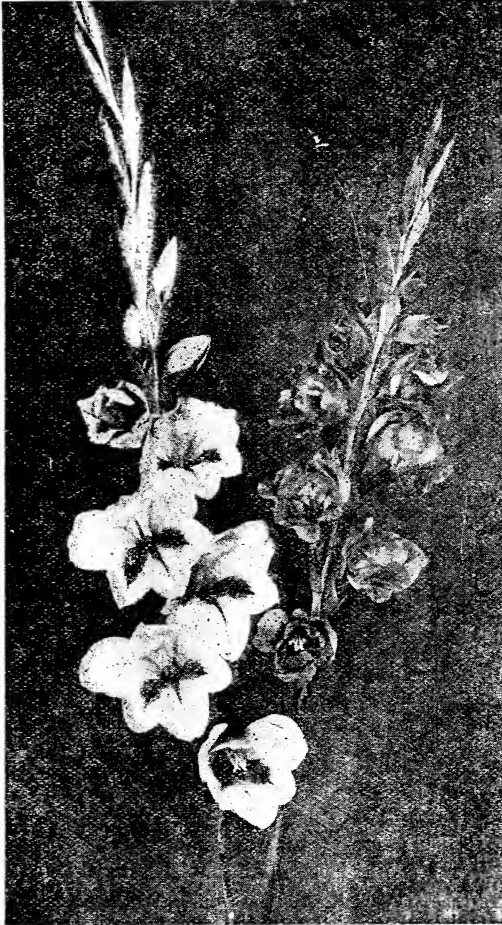
VAR. ALBA—Flowers pure white.

D. formosum—A strong, robust perennial, 2 to 3 feet high; flowers in abundance; dark blue with white center. June and July. If the flower-stalks are cut down immediately after the first blooming, another crop of flowers can be obtained in autumn.

DIANTHUS—PINK

Valuable border plants, hardy everywhere; blooming freely in May and June. All have a rich clove fragrance. We offer seven distinct Hardy Garden Pinks.

D. barbatus (Sweet William)—The old-time favorite, growing $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, and bearing during May and June a profusion of round-topped clusters of flowers of all shades of red and pink to white.



GLADIOLUS

are scarlet crimson, bordered golden yellow. A most beautiful combination. This is the true *Grandiflora* grown from divisions.

Gladiolus—These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the *Gladiolus*. Our stock is of *Groffa* Hybrid seedlings.

Helianthus Maximiliana—The latest of all, perfecting its fine golden-yellow flowers in long, graceful sprays during October, when all others have finished flowering.

Hibiscus (Meehan's Mallow Marvels)—A magnificent new strain of hardy Mallows, which for size and profusion of bloom and richness of coloring are among the most striking and beautiful perennials that grow. Flowers 8 to 10 inches in diameter ranging in color through various shades of red, pink and white.

RED MARVELS—Shades of red, 35c, \$3.50 dozen.

MIXED—25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Hardy Garden Pinks

GERTRUDE—White, with maroon markings, 20c.

HOMER—Rosy red, maroon center, 20c.

HER MAJESTY—Very large, purest white, 20c. Old-fashioned sweet scented garden pinks, single and double, mixed colors, 15c each.

Dicentra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)—Rosy red, heart-shaped flowers in drooping racemes; early spring. Two feet. 20 cts.; \$2.00 per dozen.

Digitalis (Fox Glove)—An old-fashioned plant that furnishes a grand display of thimble shaped flowers in immense spikes during July and August.

Dictamnus Rubra (Gas Plant)—Fragrant foliage; spikes of curious red flowers.

ALBA—White flowered.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

EULALIA GRACILIS UNIVITATA—This plant is of most graceful habits and is very useful for decorating purposes. The best ornamental grass in cultivation.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA (Zebra Grass)—Leaves crossed every two or three inches by a band of yellow half an inch wide.

EULALIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA—Long, narrow leaves, striped with green and white.

Funkia (Day Lily)—White or blue, 10c each, \$1 per 12.

Gaillardia, Grandiflora—This is considered one of the most beautiful and desirable plants in cultivation, beginning to bloom in June; they continue one mass the entire season. Base of petals

Heuchera Brizoides (Coral Bells)—Coral pink, extra fine.

Iris, German or Orchid-Flowered Fleur de Lis—Blooms in May and June.

AUREA—A pleasing shade of yellow.

ALBERT VICTOR—Deep blue.

CANARY BIRD—Falls creamy white, uppers light canary-yellow; medium-sized flowers.

CELESTE—Falls bright blue, uppers delicate grayish blue; all having a lavender effect.

FLORENTINA ALBA—Very early, large white.

HER MAJESTY—Rose crimson.

HONORABLE—Golden yellow standards, falls rich crimson brown.

IVORINE—Very large, extra early, white.

JOHAN DEWITT—Standards bluish violet; falls deep violet purple veined with white.

MAD. PAQUETTE—Deep claret red, nearest solid red.

PALLIDA ALBERT VICTOR—Very large late light lavender blue. Exceptionally fine.

Japan Iris (*Iris Kaempferi*)—Finest of all the Iris family. The flowers are of immense size, from six to eight inches in diameter, and of the most beautiful and delicate shades. They are perfectly hardy, and flower in great profusion during June and July. A well-established plant gives a dozen or more flower stalks two to three feet high, each stalk producing two to four enormous blooms.

Order by color only, Royal Purple, Mottled Blue, Lavender, White, all 25c each, \$2.50 per 12.

Orientalis Snow Queen—An exquisite hardy Iris; flowers of a snowy whiteness, large and well-formed, produced in great abundance, foliage light and graceful. A gem for flower border or waterside, 2 to 3 feet high. Award of Merit.

Iris Siberica—Purplish blue, 3 feet high, very desirable. June.

Iris Pseudo Acorus—Bright yellow. May and June. Does best in wet places.

Lychnis Chalcedonica—A most desirable plant, heads of brilliant orange-scarlet, grows 2 to 3 feet high and blooms all summer.

Lychnis Viscaria Double Red—Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage, and in June sends up spikes of handsome, double, deep red, fragrant flowers, remaining in perfection for six weeks. June and July.

Linum Perene—Foliage is fine and graceful, with flowers shaped like those of Phlox. Bloom all Summer. Clear delicate light blue.

Pyrethrum Hybridum (Painted Daisies)—Red, white and pink, blooms in June and July, a most beautiful, hardy plant.

Platycodon True Mariesi—Chinese Bell Flower. Blue. June to September. Three year tr.

Perennial Pea—Red, pink, white. July till frost.

Hardy Poppies—Among the most welcome flowers, that glorify the early Spring and Summer. are the big, glowing, nodding Poppies.

PAPAYER ORIENTALE—The brilliant "Oriental Poppy," with large and flaming flowers, 2 year.

Pentstemon Barbatius Torreyi (Scarlet Beard Tongue)—Close set spikes of small brilliant scarlet flowers; July and August. The flower stems shoot straight up from the ground three to four feet, and are brightly attractive as they nod and sway above surrounding plantings. 10c, \$1 per dozen.

HARDY PHLOX

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phlox. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. Except the dwarf species, all Hardy Phlox are admirably adapted to cutting. We offer a select list of strong field grown roots.

ATHIS—Tall; bright salmon-pink, violet eye.

ANTOINE MERCIÉ—Lavender.

BRIDESMAID—Blush red eye.

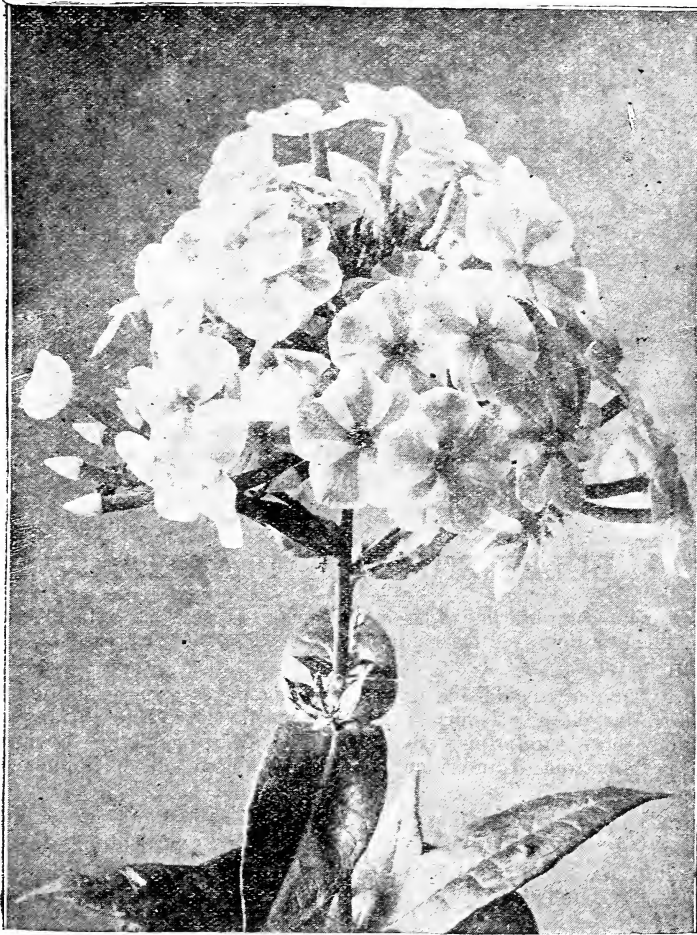
EIFFEL TOWER—A most beautiful shade of shell pink. The most popular Phlox grown.

GEO. A. STROHLEIN—A magnificent new red Phlox, large both in florets and perfect truss. Growth strong, upright and bushy; flower heads compact and nicely rounded, blooming very freely and evenly across a bed. Color brilliant scarlet with crimson maroon eye.

MISS LINGARD—Longest spike of any Phlox—blooms from the ground up. Waxy white, lavender eye.

PEACH BLOSSOM—Peach blossom pink.

PANTHEON—The peerless pink. Extra large, always flat flowers of salmon rose.



HARDY PHLOX

RICHARD WALLACE—Violet-eyed, white.

R. P. STRUTHERS—Rosy carmine with claret-red eye.
Also over 20 other leading sorts.

Rudbeckia Maxima—A rare and attractive variety, growing five feet high, with large glaucous green leaves and bright yellow flowers 5 to 6 inches across, with a cone 2 inches high; flowers continuously from June to October. A variety that should be in every garden. Of special merit.

Statice Latifolia (Sea Pink)—A native of Russia and exceedingly hardy. The plant grows about a foot high, has broad luxuriant foliage and slightly recurved spikes of lilac flowers in mid-summer.

Shasta Daisy—Large flowered improved hybrids.

Stokesia Cyanea (The Cornflower or Stoke's Aster)—A most charming and beautiful plant. Grows from 18 to 24 inches high, bearing freely from early in June until October its handsome Cornflower-like blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across. Lavender blue.

ALBA—White with pink tinge.

Tritoma (Red Hot Poker)—The flowers of these plants combine finished elegance with an aggressive conspicuity; their size, peculiar form and high coloring commanding attention from every view-point, while close inspection admits their refined beauty and utility—as cut-flowers—for interior decoration. Rushlike foliage supports smooth, thick flower stalks a yard long with a single fiery cone at the top.

PFITZERI—An improved type of more perfect form, and showing a marked predominance of scarlet, the opened lower petals, merely, being rimmed with orange.

Tradescantia (Spiderwort)—Bright and pretty plants about two feet tall, with richly green foliage and clustered blossoms an inch wide; in bloom all Summer.

VIRGINICA—Deep violet-blue.

Tuberose—**PEARL**—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size; imbricated like a rose, and dwarf habit, growing only 18 inches to 2 feet. The fragrance and color same as common sort.

Veronica Amethystina (Speedwell)—Amethyst blue flowers in May and June.

INCANA—Bright silvery foliage, with spikes of amethyst-blue flowers; July and August; one foot.

Yucca Filamentosa (Adams Needle or Spanish Bayonet)—A stately foliage and flowering plant equally imposing in solitary or group plantings, always conspicuous. The broad sword-like foliage is evergreen; while midsummer shows great erect branching stems bearing a showy display of pendant, creamy-white bells.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

We carry in stock a complete line of the above such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, etc., each Fall. The best imported Dutch bulbs, which we sell at very reasonable prices. Prices will be sent on application.

In addition to the perennials listed in the foregoing pages we have limited stocks of Pink and White Mallow Marvels—**Anthemis** (Yellow)—**Chelone** (Deep Red)—**Campanula Calycanthema** (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells)—**Liatris** (Blazing Star)—**Lychnis Chalcedonia** (Orange Scarlet)—**Monardia** (Cambridge Scarlet)—**Scabiosa** (Blue Bonnet)—**Hemerocallis** (Lemon Lily)—**Tiger Lily**, etc.

We wish to call particular attention to the **Heliopsis Zinnia Flora**, a new double **Heliopsis**, with orange yellow blossoms all through July, August and part of September.

And above all let us call your attention to the new **Larkspur**, the **Bellamosa**, having all the good qualities of the **Belladonna** and the deep blue color of the **Formosum**. One of the best of the recent introductions.

All the above 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, except the Mallows, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen, and the Lilies, 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

FOR POSTS AND TIMBER

We can furnish one year seedlings at a very low price of **Black Locust**, **True Catalpa Speciosa** and **Russian Mulberry**. We recommend the **True Catalpa Speciosa** as the best of the lot and believe that every farm should have its plantation of them and thus supply its own posts. A tree will grow large enough for a post in eight or ten years, and it will last as long as three or four of the best cedar posts obtainable, and two thousand or more can be grown on an acre. Government reports show that **Catalpa** posts will last 40 or 50 years in the ground.



PEONY—FESTIVA MAXIMA

large, delicate blush when it first opens, fading to white in a few days. Single, with large yellow center, giving it the appearance of a large water lily. Sweet scented. Blooms early and as all buds do not come out at same time it is in bloom for a longer period than most peonies. Blooms young, almost invariably the first season, and this is true usually even when planted in the Spring. Plant strong and healthy. 50 cts. each.

Ontario, Canada, June 12, 1915.

I want to get some more peonies, the ones I got from you have done so well. The SINGLE BLUSH I got from you three years ago has over 60 blooms on it now (it had two fine blooms the first season) and is much admired by every one. I had some of the Dahlias got from you at the Flower Show in Sarnia last Fall and people were raving about them. So many thought they were some new kind of Chrysanthemums. The FLORADORA is the best bloomer of all I ever had.

MISS M. McGLASHAN.

The following are our most popular sorts, but we have a number of others in smaller supply. All 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per 12, except where noted.

Berlioz—Enormous full globular imbricated bloom bright currant red center tinted rose and shaded with amaranth. Very late bloomer.

Chinensis Alba—White, outer petals rosy. Red stamens.

Couronne d'Or—Late white, showing gold reflections and slight carmine tips. 50 cts.

Festiva Maxima—About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular Peony of them all. High built flowers borne on long, stiff stems; the purest white, inner petals slightly tipped carmine. 50 cts.

Floral Treasure—Clear, delicate pink; very double and fragrant. 40 cts.

Humei—Pure, bright, deep rose; vigorous grower; one of the best late blooming varieties.

Isabella Karlitzky—Delicate rose; very large and full.

L'Eclatant—Broad, full flowers of purplish crimson.

Marie Lemoine (Calot)—Dwarf, extra late, and very scarce. White, faintly tinged chamois. 40 cts.

M. Thiers—Rose, shaded purple.

Modeste Guerin—Brilliant carmine-rose, with a high and stiff center full of rosy-pink petals.

Mons. Jules Elie—Extra choice variety; massive, double, chrysanthemum shaped; superb, clear pure pink. \$1 each.

Officinalis rosea fl. pl—Beautiful, clear pink; double.

Officinalis rubra pleno—Rich deep crimson; very early and one of the brightest of all dark colored varieties.

Rose d'Amour—Soft flesh pink, very fresh color. Extra. Large flower.

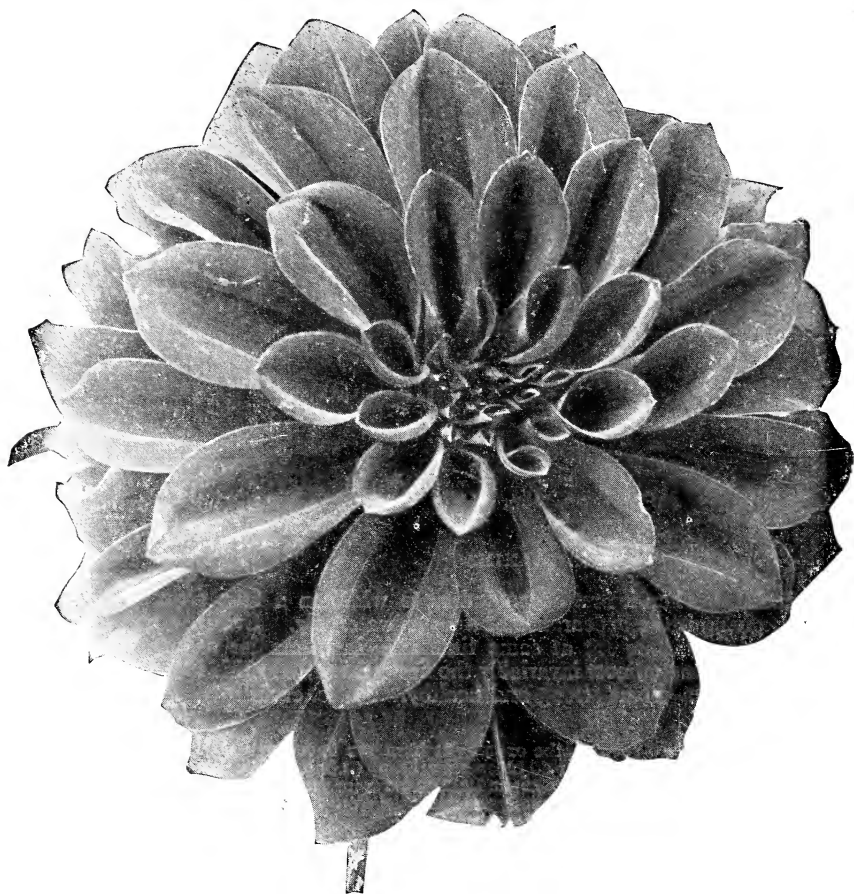
Rubra triumphans—Very large bloom, brilliant crimson.

Solfatare—Large, compact; sulphur white, crown ripe, borders milky white. Extra.

Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle—Very large full blooms of exceptional fine form; color clear cherry red with silvery reflex.

Tenuifolia or Fringe Leaf—A beautiful novelty with delicate fern-like foliage. Flowers the brightest fiery red, produced very early. 50 cts.

Tricolor grandiflora—Large bloom, color soft rose with salmon centre. 40 cts.



DAHLIA—DECORATIVE TYPE

THE MOST POPULAR FLOWER FOR LATE SUMMER AND FALL IS THE DAHLIA

We have a very choice collection of over forty varieties consisting of the various types of Cactus, Decorative, Show, Giant and Pompoms to which we are adding each season. Below we give a condensed descriptive list.

GIANT TYPE. Bulbs 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per 12

Souv. de Gustav Doazan—Immense, sometimes measuring nine inches across. Beautiful shade of Orange Red.

Cuban Giant—Large, dark red, long stems, 15 cts. each.

CACTUS TYPE. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per 12, unless noted

Countess of Lonsdale—Amber and Salmon, very fine.

Firerain—Very bright red. 10 cts.

Floradora—Deep blood red. The best of all Dahlias. Very free flowering, begins early.

Glowing—Yellow and amber.

Independence—Deep red.

J. H. Roach—Lemon yellow.

J. H. Jackson—Blackish velvety red.

Mrs. C. Turner—Clear, pure yellow.

Pink Pearl—Delicate rose pink.

Standard Bearer—Bright scarlet.

Strahlen Krone—Brilliant red, large and perfect.

Winsome—White.

DECORATIVE TYPE. 10 cts. each, \$1 per 12.

C. W. Bruton—Bright yellow, large.

Catherine Duer—Scarlet, fine.

Emily—Large, light petals tipped with red.

Helen Marr—Large, white.

Henry Patrick—Pure white, perfect.

Jack Rose—Rich crimson and maroon.

Lyndhurst—Scarlet and vermillion.

Mt. Blanc—Pure white, open center.

Paradox—A sport from C. W. Bruton, large, yellow splashed with red.

SHOW TYPE. 10 cts. each, \$1 per 12.

A. D. Livoni—Beautiful, shell pink.

Arabella—Light sulphur with pink shading.

Easton—Oriental red.

Gold of Ophir—Old gold fading to amber.

M. D. Hallock—Clear yellow.

Menheddy Beauty—The "speckled" dahlia; red and white speckled. The most odd color we ever had.

Penelope—White shaded to lavender.

Snowdrift—Pure white.

Susan—Light, shaded to delicate pink.

Yellow Duke—Primrose yellow.